INSURANCE
Non-Indian Companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 276— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

# I Shall Have To Invite Country To Fresh Course Of Suffering Says Mahatma

## NOT A SINGLE BRITISHER IS PREPARED FOR REAL TRANSFER OF POWER

## Chorus Of Protests Against National Govt. Policy

### MAHATMAJI'S CABLE TO SIRDAR

#### Wants To Know About Real Situation In India

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who is on a short visit to Bombay has, it is understood, received a cable from Mahatma Gandhi, regarding the acute situation asking for detailed information prevalent in Andhra, Bengal and other parts of India.

Mahatmaji has added that he has also cabled to the Viceroy requesting that the Sardar's reply to him should be allowed to be cabled to him without being censored.

In response to Mahatma's request, it is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai has sent a cable stating that the situation is gethering from bad to worse as days pass.

### SAYA SAN TO HANG

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

It has been definitely settled that Saya San the condemned rebel chief will be hanged in Tharrawaddy Jail on Saturday the 28th November.—A. P.

### DACCA ARRESTS

DACCA, Nov. 25.

Total local arrests in connection with the Durno outrage are seventysix. To-day 21 of those arrested were released owing to lack of identification, but were immediately re-arrested under Bengal Ordinance as detenus. Fiftythree persons have been bailed and two have been remanded in custody.—A. P.

### CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED AT BEZWADA

BTZWADA, Nov. 25.

Mr. Ranga, member of the All-India Congress Committee and former M. I. A. who was arrested on November 17 for making alleged seditious speeches and was remanded in custody for refusing to sign an interim bond was sentenced to-day to one year's simple imprisonment and was given "A" class by the Joint Magistrate because Mr. Ranga refused to give security.

UNJUST AND IMPROPER.

The accused in his statement observed that he interested himself in the agitation against enhancement of the resettlement tax as he found that it was most unjust and improper, contrary to the conclusions of the Economic Enquiry Committee, of which he was the Secretary. He contended that his speeches were not seditious. Mr. Ranga was taken to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry.—A. P.

### MAHATMA SUFFERS FROM SEVERE COLD.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mahatma Gandhi is suffering from severe cold and is very tired; but he hopes to speak at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to-morrow.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 25..

Mahatma Gandhi's cold is in no way better. Notwithstanding this, he attended at the St. James' Palace to speak in the debate on the financial safeguards before the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. Gandhiji has abandoned drinking goat-milk as usual when unwell, but he is not receiving any medical attention.—Reuter.

### U. P. KISANS APPROVE OF NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

**The Conference of the United Provinces Kisans has approved of the decision to with-hold taxes in accordance with the decision of the Congress Committee.**

### FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETING

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi in spite of his cold and indisposition made one of the most stirring speeches in the Federal Structure Committee to-day when he made a frank confession that he was convinced that, from the way the Conference proceedings were going on, the Britishers did not mean the transference of power to India.

"It hurts me, it pains me all the more that this precious time of the British Ministers and of all these Indians should have been wasted and that nothing tangible will result, said Mahatma. The result is, therefore, that nothing is going to come out of this thing, but terrible repression in India. I do not mind repression in right time. I will consider that as a very fine outcome of this Conference. Repression has never done harm to a single nation which is sailing for a destined goal with fixed determination, for, repression is really the oxygen draught, though not the draught that Mr. Lee-Smith administered.

WILL UNFURL N.C.O. BANNER

"But what I fear is that the slender thread which I had again built up of co-operation with the British nation, with British Ministers is about to snap and that I should again declare myself a convinced non-co-operator and a civil resister—that I should redeliver this message of non-co-operation, of civil resistence in India, no matter how many aeroplanes will fly over the India of how many tanks will be brought to India. They will have no result.

EVEN CHILDREN WON'T BE COWED DOWN.

You do not know to-day they bring no result—not even upon tender young children. We teach them to dance with joy when bullets are flying about them. They are like so many crackers. We teach them to suffer for the freedom of their country. I do not despair—not so long as the Congress remains untarnished and goes forward throughout the length and breadth of India undiminished.

WILL FIGHT TERRORISM LEAGANISED OR ILLEGAL.

"I have been told so often here that it is the Congress that is responsible for terrorism. I take this opportunity of denying that with all the strength at my command. On the contrary, I have evidence to show that it is the Congress creed of Non-Violence that has up to now kept the forces of terrorism in check..... The masses of India are silent, disarmed and they do not know how to kill. I am not talking of individual instances of terrorism. But the Indian masses have never moved in that direction. On the one hand, while the Congress will fight British authority with its legalised terrorism, so also it will fight terrorism, illegal on the part of the young men."

CHORUS OF PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A surprise was sprung at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee meeting this morning. Lord Sankey was about to call on Mahatma Gandhi to continue the Finance Debate, when Mr. Wedgwood Benn rose and said, that he wished to discuss the future of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee itself and the actual time-table to be adopted by the Government in carrying out the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's proposals.

The position of the Labourites was more fully explained by Mr. Lees-Smith, who opining that the present prospect was that the Conference was going to end in failure, said that the vital question was whether the Federal Government was to come into existence simultaneously with Provincial Autonomy. He said, he was convinced that despite the difficulties it was safer to introduce the both simultaneously.

Mr. Lees-Smith admitted that this would take time but believed that India would in circumstances be willing to wait if it knew that its trusted leaders were in continual consultation in order to introduce Federal Responsibility as early as possible. He said this course should be adopted as the last chance of saving the Conference.—Reuter.

Mr. Lees-Smith was followed by a number of leading members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee including Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Jayakar, Mrs. Subbarayan, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Ramsay swamy Mudaliyar, Sir P. Thakurdas and Pandit Malaviya who all protested very strongly against the suggestion that Provincial autonomy should be introduced as the first step and warned the Government of the deplorable effect of such a course in India, resulting also in the estrangement of those who had hitherto co-operated.

NOT PREPARED TO SELL COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

Mahatma Gandhi also participated. He said he had felt that "If provincial autonomy was provincial autonomy of my conception I would not mind handling the fruit, feeling the thing and seeing whether it really answered my purpose, but I found at once on discussion that what they (Government) meant was certainly not the provincial autonomy that I meant and so I told the friends that I would be quite safe if they left me alone, that I was not going to sell the interests of my country from foolish conception of provincial autonomy or from impatience to get something for the country."

Gandhiji added that limited central responsibility would not satisfy him. He wanted such responsibility as would give control over the Army and Finance. *"I know I am not going to get that here now. I know there is not a single Britisher ready for it. Therefore I know I must return and yet invite the nation to a course of suffering."*—Reuter.

Mahatma Gandhi added that a strong Centre governed by an alien authority and strong autonomy was contradiction in terms. Hence he felt that provincial autonomy and central responsibility must really go together but if any one was able to convince him that there was provincial autonomy, such as he conceived, he would grasp it.

HOARE ON MELODRAMATIC TRAGEDY.

Sir Samuel Hoare intervened in the debate with the object of avoiding "drifting into atmosphere of melodramatic tragedy." Sir S. Hoare affirmed most definitely that there was no ground whatever for suspicions to which expression had been given. It was not true that the Government was abandoning the attempt to solve the constitutional problems by agreement. It would be made clear before the end of the Conference that the Government intended to continue definitely the considered policy of attempting an advance by agreement.

It was not true that the Government had irrevocably made up their minds on a certain course of policy. The Government had been engaged in attempting to gather representative Indian opinion. Those discussions were still continuing and it would be the height of folly and discourtesy to go through the farce of discussion of that kind if the Government had already made up their minds.

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out the difficulty of the problems and said the number of problems which it had been hoped would be solved this year had not yet been solved. In view of this fact the Government had been considering the best course, firstly, for carrying out its pledges; secondly for carrying out those pledges as early as possible and thirdly for making it quite clear both to Britain and to India that it was still the Government's intention to try and find a solution as early as possible with mutual goodwill.

"That is the exact position to-day. We are considering most carefully the grave issues and when we ask you to come and consult us we ask because we wish to hear your views and not because we have already made up our minds.

I shall convey to the Premier the views expressed by several influential members. They all expressed one view, no doubt a very weighty view, but it is obvious that even upon the kind of questions we have been discussing this morning there is no unanimity even though this morning's speeches are unanimous. bhat I undertake to do is to see that the views expressed will immediately receive the very careful attention of the Premier."

The Committee adjourned till afternoon.—Reuter.

### DOLES FOR THE WORKLESS

#### Adjournment Motion In Australian Parliament

#### GOVT. SUSTAINS DEFEAT

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Canberra.—The Commonwealth Government was defeated by 37 votes to 32 after a debate on the motion of Mr. Beasley, ex-Labour Minister, for the adjournment of the House of Representatives on his demand for a Select Committee to enquire into the allegations that Mr. Theodore, the Federal Treasurer, had shown political bias in the distribution of the unemployment relief grant.

The opposition decided to support motion unless Government was able to prove that the allegations were false. The combination of the Beasleyites and Opposition gave the majority against Government.—Reuter.

### APPEAL TO COUNTRY

LONDON, Nov. 25.

It is understood that Mr. Scullin asked for the discussion of the House of representatives in the interview with the Governor-General who is considering the matter.

It is evident that the Opposition voted irrespective of the merits of Mr. Beasley's case. They saw an unexpected opportunity of defeating the Government and took it. It is generally agreed that the Government is likely to be severely defeated in the election in January.

Mr. Scullin in an interview with Reuter said that the Government was being forced from office by an "unholy combination of Opposition and Beasleyites. Wt had no alternative but to accept the challenge."

Mr. Latham, leader of the Opposition, said that the election would be fought on the gravest issues. He believed that people would reject Mr. Theodore's financial policy.—Reuter's Special.

### Chinese Force Repelled

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Mukden.—Sixty Chinese were killed in a sharp fighting at Haotsishan yesterday when the Japanese railway guard from Chiliuno repulsed a Chinese force numbering 360 which opened fire on the Japanese. The "battle" ended in evening when the Chinese force fled. Japanese troops returned to Chuliuho with casualties of four killed and nine wounded.—Reuter's Special.

### NAUJAWANS UNDETERRED

#### Bombay Conference Not Abandoned

The Secretary of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha sends the following for publication:—

"In view of innumerable difficulties that have arisen out of the ban issued by the Police Commissioner, such as, interception of letters of invitation to delegates, witholding of teregrams and other difficulties of communication etc., the Executive Committee is of opinion that the conference cannot be held on the original dates.

The Committee has decided to hold the Conference at a near date in future which will be duly announced; in the meanwhile propaganda be carried on by way of holding protest meetings against this fresh attack on people's right of freedom of speech and association."

The Executive Committee again meets to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at its usual place.

### SILVER PROBLEM

#### How American Businessmen Look At It

LONDON, Nov. 25.

"Is the silver question approaching solution?" is the question that is being asked since the speech of Mr. Ernest Franklin at the luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce yesterday reiterating the views he expressed in a recent report of the Silver Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce and also maintaining that the main problem was the disposal of the Indian Government's huge holdings of silver rupees.

But, he added, "I am led to believe that four American concerns controlling seventy per cent of world's silver output would be willing to work in conjunction with the Indian Government if fair and reasonable terms could be arranged."

"The Financial Times" in a leading article argues that while the American side has hitherto been far from "fair and reasonable" it may be fair to deduce from Mr. Franklin's statement that the United States producers are taking better balanced views.—Reuter's Special.

# MUSLIMS WILL STAND BY MAHATMA.

## If R. T. C. Fails: Fight Will Follow: Boycott Will Be Complete.

### AGA KHAN SPEAKS OUT BLUNT TRUTH.

#### A Stern Warning And Candid Confession At Last!!

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Muslim Delegation's meeting at the Ritz Hotel yesterday heard a statement by the Aga Khan explaining the substance of his conversations on Monday with the Prime Minister Lord Sankey, Sir Samuel Hoare, who form the Indain Committee of the Cabinet.

It is suggested, that finding that they are not getting their 14 points at the Conference and despairing of getting them later, the Indian Muslim delegates have declared on a new trump card, thus making the last bid to get their points through the agency of the British Government.

THE TRUMP CARD.

The trump card which they propose to play now is intended to safeguard their position both ways. If they win, they will have bluffed the British Government into giving them what they want on threats of joining the Gandhi movement. If they lose, they will be able to return to India and say that they have made a bold stand for responsibility at the centre, and it appears likely that they will present their case on these lines at the Plenary Session, in case the British Government refuse to give a decision on the communal issue.

The following summary of the conversations obtained from responsible quarters gives a version of the Muslim attitude, quite different to what has hitherto been reported.

RESPONSIBILITY RESTS WITH BRITAIN.

The Aga Khan at the outset, informed them that non-participatoin of the Muslim delegates in the work of the Federal Committee did not mean that they were willing to let things stand where they are, but they were only demanding certain safeguards for their community which they believe to be essential for the smooth working of the new constitution. They agreed with their other Indian delegates demanding responsible Government.

The Premier, it is stated, told the Aga Khan that the British Government were unable to assent to Responsibility at the Centre, in the absence of a communal settlement.

The Aga Khan replied that the responsibility of suggesting a solution rested with the British Government.

He further told the Premier that the Muslim Delegate's position after returning to India would be extremely difficult. The Cabinet Minister's statements, especially those of the Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare, to the effect, that there was no need to go on with the Conference owing to the Hindu-Muslim dead-lock, had made it appear that the Muslims alone were coming in the way of reforms.

He also explained that their position had been further made worse as the Muslim Delegation had been forced to disclose its opposition in the Federal Committee.

AGA KHAN'S CONFESSION.

**The Aga Khan added that people were beginning to think that the Muslims were merely serving as tools of the British Government who were reluctant to part with real power and wanted the Muslims to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for them If anybody got burnt at the altar of public opinion, it was the Muslim Delegation which would get all the odium of public criticism**

(Continued on page 7.)

# GET OUT OF LEAGUE AND DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN.

## Thousands Of Chinese Students March To Nanking

### RAIL TRAFFIC HELD UP

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Shanghai.—Growing resentment of the populace against the recent action of the Japanese was shown last night when all rail traffic from Shanghai North Station was held up.

RAIL TRAFFIC HELD UP.

Eight-thousand students broke up the Station Master's office, sat on rails, made other unruly demonstrations and forced the railway authorities to send them in five trains to Nanking on the journey to which they were joined at intervening stations by 5000 more demonstrators.

DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN.

It is believed that students are protesting against the policy of Marshal Chiang Kaishek, Chairman of the National Government. They demand the declaration of war against Japan, withdrawal of China from the League of Nations and execution of Chang Hsueh Liang, Governor of Manchuria for his alleged failure to resist the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.—Reuter.

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WANTED—A qualified experienced LADY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER on Rs. 100-5-150 and a female Compounder on Rs. 40-1-50 for the LADY BUTLER HOSPITAL, Khandwa. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and nationality should be sent to the undersigned on or before 15th December, 1931. Selected candidates will be appointed on 6 months probation and will be provided with free quarters and given the benefit of Provident Fund. (Sd.) B. A. SMELLIE, President, Lady Butler Hospital, Khandwa, C. P.

A 3964

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, (Bombay Branch). Only graduates, knowing Urdu or Gujarati need apply to SECRETARIES of the Party, Hoosain Mansion, 11, Motlibai Street, Byculla, good salary.

A R3965

POST—INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—Must possess 10 years' experience of Police work. Expert in investigation and C. I. D. work. Salary up to Rs. 400/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applicaions will be considered, before 15th December, 1931, to the Army Minister, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 3953

WANTED—ORGANISERS to enlist members for the credit bond department on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Bond holders may get loans at 9 per cent. No secondaries. Deposits deducted from loans and not required in advance. Apply with one anna stamp to THE METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

A

WANTED—A CAPABLE CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and a WEAVING MASTER for an up-country mill. Only men possessing uptodate theotrical knowledge with thorough experience need apply. Stating terms and qualifications, to Box No. 1265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R 6261

WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG MEN to take Life Insurance business. Excellent chance to become successful insurance agent and to earn a decent living. Commission terms liberal. Plans attractive. Premium rates almost lowest in India. Applications invited by:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited (Incorporated in Germany). Biggest Life Office on the European Continent. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi, Post Box No. 117.

A 3848A

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B R 6263

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TO LET at Mahim, near the Station upper floor of a new Bungalow with a tiny garden all modern comforts reduced rent Rs. 70. Apply STATION MASTER.

C R 6264

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M R6286

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SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess, Street.

E R6184

## Trade Announcement.

WANTED MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEALERS as AGENTS for American Metal Polisher. Liberal terms. Write J. J. SHAH and SONS, Post Box No. 2183, Bombay.

R6270

## Profession

SOLVE YOUR WORRIES.

CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHMOUD BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases. For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while retaining in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.

R6232

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WANTED—A FINANCIER to Invest Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 in a most profitable scheme yielding a guaranteed profit of 80 p.c. For particulars apply Box No. 1272 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L R6287

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## NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—1932.

ALLOTMENT OF SYMBOLS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates intending to contest the General Municipal Elections to be held in February, 1932, for the allotment of symbols. Where there are more than one application for the same symbol, the Municipal Commissioner will decide to whom it should be allotted and will allot another symbol to the other candidate.

Copper block of the respective symbols will be lent to candidates for two days only on payment of Rs. 4/- per block of which Rs. 3/- will be refunded after return of the block.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
21st November, 1931.

3962

## Legal Notices.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABOO BUCKER ABDUL REHMAN has agreed to purchase the land and premises known as "Agars" or "Salt pans" known as "Ratnagar" and "Ramratnagar," situated near Murdha pada and Morwa pada respectively in Taluka Rai Revenue Taluka North Salsette Registration Sub-district of Thana, belonging to the Estate of the late Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 24th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman pursuant to the directions contained in the orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien; share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay; within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of Nov., 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 925 kundis or salt pans and known as salt pan or Agar called "Ratnagar" sitaate, lying and being near Murdha pada in Taluka Rai Revenue Taluka, North Salsette, District Thana; in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, bearing Survey No. 262 and containing by admeasurement 70 acres be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Government Creek, on the other side of which are the salt pans known as "Shaikh Ismail" on or towards the West by salt pan known as "East Prasad" belonging to Raghoba Janardhan, on or towards the South by Government Creek on the other side of which are the salt pans known as "Navi Tawari" and on or towards the North by Bassein Creek. The said property includes salt platform, water holes, chokeys and etc., standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 677 kundies or salt pans known as Salt pans or Agar called "Ram Ratangar", situate, lying and being near Morvapada in Taluka Rai Revenue Taluka, North Salsette, District Thana, Registration Sub-District of Thana, bearing Survey No. 260 and containing by admeasurement 57—20 acres be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by salt pans called "Gothni" and swamp land, on or towards the West by Morewa Creek, on or towards the South by road to Doongri village and on or towards the North by Khoja land and sand banks. The said property includes salt platform, water tanks, chokeys and etc. standing thereon.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for the purchaser.

3952

## AUCTION SALES.

### Messrs. VORA & Co
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## RENEWED FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA

### Japanese Aggression Must Cease

### CHINA'S NOTE TO LEAGUE

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mukden.—Fighting between the Japanese and Chinese troops started at 9 this morning between Chuliuho and Hainmitun. The fighting is still proceeding.—Reuter.

### FIGHT NEAR MUKDEN CONTINUES

### Japan Sends Reinforcements Situation

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mukden.—Sharp fighting is proceeding 22 miles south-west of Mukden. Japanese reinforcements are arriving in lorries. The Japanese headquarters state that about 1,500 Chinese suddenly attacked a small Japanese force which immediately deployed and returned fire, holding ground till the arrival of reinforcements.—Reuter.

### "JAPANESE AGGRESSION MUST TERMINATE"

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Nanking.—The suggestion that the League should immediately take effective measures to terminate the Japanese aggression in Manchuria is made by the Chinese Government in a formal proposal to the League through Dr. Sze. The proposal also suggests that within a fortnight of its adoption the Japanese troops should be completely withdrawn within the railway zone under the supervision of a neutral representative.—Reuter.

### JAPAN TO ACCEPT LEAGUE PROPOSALS

EARLIER.

### But Wants Chinese Troops To Withdraw Behind Great Wall

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Tokio.—It is expected that Mr. Yoshizawa will receive instructions to-night authorising him to accept terms of the League's draft resolution regarding Manchuria except the Clause pledging Japan not to resort to hostile action, the compliance with which it is held is impossible as long as the Chinese concentrate troops at Chinchow and elsewhere.

Mr. Yoshizawa will be instructed to suggest that the League should endeavour to persuade the Chinese to withdraw their troops from Chinchow to west within the Great Wall, leaving only enough for police work.—Reuter.

### PACKING UP "TROUBLE" IN THEIR KIT-BAG.

### Making A Move Next Week.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The whole secretariat is similarly busy to make a move next week. Though there is not much to be packed as the luggage is very meagre, yet the task is so difficult due to the large file of correspondence and papers connected with the Conference.

WHY THEY PACK SOON.

An official of the Secretariat humorously remarked "we are getting ready as Rothermere is tired of us."

## FEDERATION AND THE PRINCES.

(continued from page. 6.)

ner is pleased to call "social estates" and for whom he is professing great sympathy, to be allotted any seats, and if so, how many? But his last pronouncement clearly shows that he wants to confine representation only to "sovereign" States, and the number of these "sovereign" States is not made clear—whether the term includes all the States included in classes I and II or only those included in class A (first) and some few included in class B (second). Unless, therefore, there is a clear definition of a "sovereign" State as understood by the Ruler of Bikaner or those who are of like mind, and unless their number is definitely ascertained, the question of weightage cannot at all be considered.

HYDARI'S PROPOSALS.

Sir Akbar Hydari placed before the Committee an interesting scheme of distribution of the seats allotted to States. It was based essentially on population and also on other considerations of sovereignty, prestige, and political importance. Assuming that the number of seats allotted to the States is 50, Sir Akbar said that 5 should be given to the first big five States of 21 salutes, 6 should be given to the six 19 salute States and 13 should be given to the 17 salute States, and the total of this comes to 24. It is further to be remembered that the 21 salute States comprise a total population of 37 per cent of Indian India, and the 19 salute States possess population of 11 per cent and the 17 salute States 15 per cent; thus the total population of these 24 States comes roughly to 64 per cent of the Indian States population. The remaining 12 seats out of 50, he distributed on territorial basis, 1 to Assam and Bengal, 1 to Behar and Orissa, 1 to Bombay, 2 to Central India, 1 to the Punjab, 1 to Rajputana, 3 to Western India, 1 to U. P. and 1 to C. P. The remaining 14 seats he again distributed among the major States on population basis, viz., 5 to Hyderabad, 3 to Mysore, 2 to Baroda, 2 to Gwalior, and 2 to Kashmir.

This scheme was based on all the considerations of population and the respective importance of each States as suggested by the Ruler of Bikaner. But as soon as this scheme was sketched out the Ruler of Bikaner was considerably upset. Sir Mirza Ismal suggested an independent committee to distribute these seats. The Ruler of Bikaner at once said that these observations had not the support of the majority of the State delegation and that they were the outcome of the individual opinions of Sir Hydari and Sir Mirza who were the Ministers of very important States. This unfair comment at once elicited a retort from Sir Mirza Ismail when he asked the Lord Chancellor as to the propriety of challenging the representative capacity of these Ministers. The Maharajah's resentment was due to the fact that he was struggling all the while to get individual representation to the 109 members of the Chamber of Princes. If Sir Hydari's scheme was adopted all hopes of securing individual representation to the present members of the Chamber would be completely shattered. The proposal of Sir Hydari was a veritable apple of discord.

SIR MIRZA'S REJOINDER

The Ruler of Bhopal, however, remarked in this connexion that the question of the distribution of the seats among the States, inter se is the concern of the States. Sir Mirza Ismail, however, very correctly pointed out that the dissent of Bikaner and Bhopal clearly shows that there is a sufficient justification for the appointment of a special independent committee to distribut the seats among the various States. He said and most appropriately: "I do not think the States will come to any agreement; it is a very difficult and intricate problem. It should be referred to an independent committee on which there should not be a single representative of the Indian States, so that everybody may have the fullest confidence in the same." Sir Mirza Ismail's suggestion was wise, just and reasonable. But the Ruler of Bikaner vehemently opposed it and said that this suggestion was not acceptable generally to the Indian States delegates. This sugestion of Sir Mirza was recommended to the Ruler of Bikaner for serious consideration by Mr. Sastri as he saw that there was such an acute difference about distribution.

(To be continued).

### MISSING BRITISH AEROPLANE.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Search is proceeding for the British aeroplane missing between Lyons and Marseilles. It is suspected that it is the "Viceroy's Avro."—Reuter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

# The Soviet Stage.

## NOT A CHIMERICAL DREAM.

## A NATIONAL REALITY.

(BY RAY HENDERSON.)

If the Soviet Government survives in Russia, one of the reasons will be that it has been wise enough to make known to every one of its 160,000,000 inhabitant its aims and its ideals, its achievements and its failures." an American technical expert said to me one morning last Summer in Kiev. "The Soviets are employing every eixsting method and creating others to educate the people to a comprehensive grasp of what is being done, has been done and has yet to be accomplished. And thus it is believed that united support inevitably will follow every future movement of the Communistic scheme."

The visitor to Russia is impressed by this educational programme; more than that, he eventually is somewhat fatigued by its intensity and its unrelenting push, for it is met with at every step of the journey. Quite logically, much of it appeals to the alien to degenerate into questionable propaganda, questionable in the sense that no matter how enthusiastic the person, continued pounding on a theme must end in weariness. But the Russians have such an enormous task to accomplish if their goal is to be reached that it is picayunish to quibble on this point. And perhapps unintelligent, inasmuch as the problem of making literate so huge a nation no doubt requires a driving pertinacity that would abash even the most zealous of American advertising gentlemen.

ENTERTAIN TO EDUCATE.

Perhaps nowhere is this "education" more evident than in the use to which all forms of entertainment have been put in Russia. The theatre has gone to work. Probably never before has the stage in all its branches been used to such a degree to further a purpose. Whereas in other lands one hears much talk of the power of the stage, of its potential as well as its accomplished influence and sees occasional instances where this power is realized, in Russia this ideal no longer is the chimerical dream of a few fine artists, authors and producers. but has been translated into reality. In fact, it has been done with such vengeance that already there has been an answering back-fire and a certain moderation has set in to coat the pill without destroying its efficacy. In State theatres in Europe and in England and America, under certain actors and managers, the drama has achieved the dignity of a cultural force affecting social and intellectual circles and occasionally, as in the memorable age of Beaumarchais's "The Marriage of Figaro," profoundly influencing political fortunes. but seldom has it touched the economic situation. Unlike the church, the school and the newspaper, which more or less undertake to interpret the era and spasmodically lead and mold pupblic opinion, it is the exception when the theatre becomes such an actual force in public affairs

FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Soviets not only took the theatre as one of their myriad mouthpieces, but they have brought it to the people. Contrasted with the little theatre movement in America, where communities organize their art playhouses to supply themselves with a form of spoken drama of late denied to them or to express themselves through the dramatic medium. the assimilation of the stage into the life of the Russian people is more democratic, more universal. If the present programme continues and is developed on the lines laid down and already well in progress throughout Russia, the country will be a land of plays and players.

Just as the Russians are teaching he people to work and to share work, so they are teaching them to use the newly acquired days and hours of rest. With necessary exceptions, the five-day week is an accomplished fact. and this means that the people labour four days and rest the fifth. This is so rotated that for practical purpose it may be said that always one-fifth of the popuplation is "idle." The problem then is to use that "idle" time intelligently and profitably. The theatre comes in for its share of usefulness. Everywhere one finds bands of amateurs acting and producing plays. This is not concentrated. as it is in our little theatres, to limited groups. Nor is there slavish imitation of the professional theatre, the idea being to create this public theatre on fresh lines suited to the ability, the limitations and the need of those in it. Whereas in America the community theatre too often finds its only source in the best of the professional theatre, the Russians are seeking and in part finding form and matter more akin to a complete realization of what the stage can be under such circumstances Just as there certain little theatres in America which have tapped the soil and developed more or less independently of the professional stage, so on a larger scale is Russia seeking to do this.

VITAL INSTITUTION.

Much has been written of the Russian theatre. Much more will be written of it. for its influence hardly has been felt throughout the world. It is a vital, living institution, deeply concerned with and earnestly working towards a significant peace in national life. It faces all the trials and dangers of experiments, all the possible wreckage which rides along with a too-eager zealous enthusiasm, all the perils of becoming didactic while it is seekinf to be articulate and literate. Since the important thing of the moment in Russia is the determination to industrialize the country and bring it 150 years forward in a brief span of years, industry has become one of the chief heroes of the theatre. and only because the public pulse is abnormally stimulated to an excited interest in industry have the many plays of this nature been able to hold their audiences. With tractors, oil wells, wheat fields, with almost every conceivable present-day need of Russian existence taking the roles once belonging to romance, authors have been sorely put to create a technic which would make dramatic and a part of the theatre the emplpoyment of such characters. Here the stage director has been given great prominence. for on him has depended much of the task of presenting these dramas so that they did not escape from the limitations of the theatre.

SIGNIFICANTLY NATIVE.

While it is difficult, in fact impossible, to estimate honestly the success of this venture from an esthetic stand-point, the immediate appeal it has for audience is evident to the casual eye.

As an example of what the Russian theatre is attempting as opposed to what the theatre is doing in other lands, there is nothing more striking than "The Last Defensive" by Vishnevsky. produced by the famous director, Meyerhold, for this production contains many of the elements which make the Russian theatre to-day significant and strictly native.

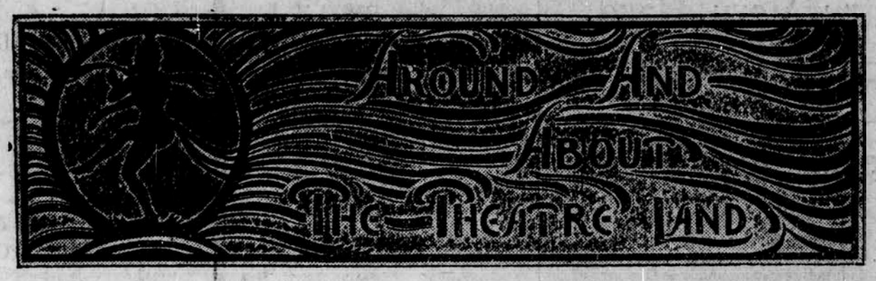
Before discussing "The Last Defensive", the writer's experience in getting to see this performance may be illuminative. Being too late in the Summer to see the impoprtant theatres in full swing in Moscow and Leningrad, we came upon the Meyerhold troupe in Kiev. Summer is not a vacation for actors. When the season ends in the larger cities these companies tour the provinces, while the provinces in turn send their companies to the cities. The Government wisely is working to decentralize theatrical production or at least to make, in so far as possible, the entire country share the work of the various companies. Thus for four weeks Meyerhold's actors were to play in Kiev in the handsome State theatre.

NO TICKETS.

It is not easy to secure tickets in the Russian theatre to-da.. Seats are allotted to workers and generally, I believe, the scheme prevails that locations shall be so distributed that, as far as possible, a representative cross-section of the pupblic shall get to the performances. The prices for Meyerhold were—in our money—about 25c to dolls. 3. It was our misfortune that the four of us who had received permission to remain an extra day in Kiev to see the production could get no seats. Through our resourceful Russian interpreter, Miss Thal. the director of the Meyerhold company was informed that a representative of the American actress, Katharine Cornell, was unable to get tickets. I hope it is as gratifying to Miss Cornell as it was to us that her name proved magic in that faraway city of Kiev; otherwise we should not have been able to attend one of the most extraordinary events the writer has witnessed in a playhouse.

Against the fire laws and, as it later developed, against several other regulations, we first sat in the huge sunken orchestra pit along with Meyerhold's forty musicians. Then came the battle. Seven times during the first part of the performance we were threatened with eviction, by the fireman, the policeman, by this and that instrument of Soviet rule, includding, amusingly enough. the sanitary official. Seven times with utmost patience and persistence Miss Thal had to leave the pit to convince these varied authorities of our right to be there and soon the members of the orchestra became our partisans. The Russians everywhere evidenced an almost childish and zestful interest in us as Americans. Though Washington refuses to recognize the existence of the Soviets, the Soviets everywhere seemd to look upon us as friends, even to the point of wanting to photograph us under their red flag. But that is another story. Successfully we were able to remain with the orchestra until the first act was over, and then we were turned out. Not only were regulations

(Continued in Col. 6 & 7).




**National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.**

Dewar Suriya Sena and his talented wife have rightly received welcome attention from the city's world of art. Their song recitals have been, decidedly, the events of the week. The negro spirituals, the folksongs from Ceylon, Bengal and Nepal rendered by them have indicated possibilities of Eastern music hitherto generally unknown if not altogether undreamt of.

## THE PASSING WEEK.

*By Our Art And Dramatic Critic*

### *"Menaka" In London.*

Menaka has been gaining ground, on the Continent and in London, steadily and effectively. European audiences are getting acquainted, and let us hope, familiar with Indian dancing of a type and character other than the one indicated by the mechanical contortions of the "nautch" which pass muster as Indian dancing. The dance once the highest and noblest of ancient Indian arts is no longer recognised as an art. Menaka's interpretation at Dochester House, London, will let us hope, lead to the general recognition of the dance as an art.

• • •

### *Musical Art Society.*

The opening service of the Musical Art Society last week, marked by the imaging of the reputed artiste Ustad Abdul Karim Khan may be taken as a very healthy precedent. Mr. Sukathankar, who presided on the occasion, spoke with justified fervour about the importance of music. The "Musical Art Society" has on its committee members representative of the progressive intellectuals in the city. Let us hope they will, as the name of their Society suggests, endeavour to advance music as an art, not merely as a "scientific" pastime.

• • •

### *Allahabad Scores Against Bombay*

While the "advanced" intellectuals in the Bombay University are still enjoying their interminable debates about the importance and necessity of systematic instruction in Indian music, other Universities are forcing ahead. The Allahabad University is the latest welcome addition to the progressive universities. Will Bombay University be the last to recognise music as an educative and culturral necessity? One hopes it does not aspire to achieve the least in cultural prestige.

## INDIAN STARS.

### Of The Screen Classified.

Sjt. K.L. Raj, Jubbulpore, has endeavoured to classify the points favourable and critical of the stars of the Indian screen. He writes:—

"Classify the screen stars of India," said the American, Douglas Fairbank.

MASTER VITHAL.

He is only the best actor in India whom we all can boast. His photoplays are of the most serious kind and he is only the actor who does serious part in correct way. He stands first in comic, fun, rider in using sword, in bouncing, trick, face-acting with style. His movements are of the swiftest kind. He knows face-acting well. His plays make the public laugh throughout the whole play. Too much bouncing in every part makes the play rather comical and funny.

MASTER BACHOO.

In my opinion he is next to Vithal. He is well-known horse-rider, better swordsman, quick in action. He should improve his face-acting with comic. He can also do serious parts.

MASTER SHANKAR.

He is good actor. It is hoped that he will become better actor in near future. He can also do serious parts but not very serious. He is true imitator of master Vithal.

JAL MERCHANT.

He is good actor. He knows horse-riding well. He knows acting well. He is unfit for the serious parts. He is good swordsman.

NAVIN CHANDRA.

He is a good actor. He does not know face-acting. He copies the plays of Douglas Fairbank, but he is not able to do them in the right way. His jumping scenes are not shown clearly. The middle portion of jumping is not clearly shown or not shown altogether. He does not know how to use the sword. He is not quick in action.

MASTER GANPAT BAKRE.

He is a good actor. He is a good rider. Not quick in his movement. Good fighter. He is a good swordsman. He does not do serious parts. He should be swift in his action.

D. BILLIMORIA.

He is good-looking handsome person. He knows acting. He is not a good horse-rider as master Bachoo. He is not good swordsman as Vithal. He is not quick in action as Vithal. He shows himself best in love scenes. He is altogether unfit for serious parts.

PRABHASHANKAR.

He is the best actor a villian, with face acting. He is a good sword-man.

YAKUB.

He is next to Prabhashankar in doing the part of villain. He knows face acting.

KULKARNI.

He is next to Yakub who does the part of a vallian. He is a good actor. He is quick in action. He is a good swordsman.

SULOCHANA.

She is only actress in India, we can boast. She is famous for her acting and beauty. She is a good dancer. She makes the play charming.

ZUBEIDA.

She is a good actress. She knows acting well. Her movements with style are good. She is a good dancer.

ERMELINE.

She is the only best actress in India who does serious part. She is a good horse-rider. She always does manly actions. She is good sword-woman. She is quick in action. She needs perfection in her face acting.

LAXMI.

She is next to Ermeline. She is good sword woman. She knows face acting. She is quick in action. She is good.

GOHAR.

She is a good actress. She is a good swordswoman. She knows face acting. She is quick in action. She is not fit for serious part.

ZILLO.

She is good actress. She is famous for her face acting. She is quick in action. She is a good singer.

ZEBUNNISA.

She is a good actress. She knows face acting well.

# University Of Allahabad.

## *RECOGNISES MUSIC.*

The following awards in music and dancing are only a few of the items which indicate the keen interest of the University of Allahabad in the advancement of Indian music. The Allahabad University both recognises Indian music and rewards Indian musicians:—

**GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY THE CONFERENCE TO MUSICIANS.**

1. Prof. Mayat Khan (Gourlpur) Sitar .
2. Prof. Hajiz Ali Khan (Gwalior)—Sarod.
3. Prof Mamman Khan (Patiala)—Sur Sagar and Sarangi.
4. Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas (Bombay)—Vocal.
5. Prof. Gopeswar Banerjee (Calcutta)—Vocal.
6. Prof. Dalsukh Ram (Bhavanagar)—Vocal.
7. Prof. Dhundiraj (Lahore)—Violin.
8. Prof. Gagan Chandra Chatterji (Allahabad)—Violin.
9. Prof. Parbat Singh (Gwalior)—Pakhawaj.
10. Pandit Biru Misra (Benares)—Tabla.
11. Messrs. Hero & Co. (Allahabad)—Exhibition for Musical Instruments.

**SILVER MEDALS AWARDED BY THE CONFERENCE TO MUSICIANS.**

1. Prof. Vasudev (Bhavnagar).
2. Ustad Chand Khan (Patiala).
3. Ustad Osman Khan (Patiala).

**GOLD MEDALS AWARDED BY THE PUBLIC.**

1. Prof. Inayat Khan. 2. Prof. Hafiz Ali Khan. 3. Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas. 4. Sangat Ratan Pt. Biru Misra. Awarded by Sjt. Dhirendra Kant Roy Chowdhury, M. L. A., Zamindar, Kalipur (E. Bengal.)
5. Prof. Gagan Chandra Chatterji. Awarded by Shri Lal Saran Singh.
6. Prof. Rameshwar Pathak (Durbhanga). Awarded by Messrs. T.C. Roy & N.C. Roy.
6. Prof. Rameshwar Pathak. Awarded by Dr. S. Sen (Delhi).
7. Prof. Parbat Singh. Awarded by Mr. Majid Ali.
8. Prof. S.R. Tiwari. Awarded by Pandit Damri Ojha.

**SILVER MEDALS AWARDED BY THE PUBLIC.**

1. Prof. Rameshwar Chandra Banerji (Calcutta). Awarded by Pandit Devi Prasad Sukla.
2. Ustad Nazim Khan (Tikamgarh). Awarded by Pandit Damri Ojha.
3. Ustad Aftabuddin (Calcutta). Awarded by Prof. A.N. Jha.

**DANCING.**

Miss Shantana Bhattacharya. Awarded by Mr. B.K. Chatterji.
Miss Raj Dulari, awarded by Prof. S.C. Roy (Calcutta).
Miss Asha Kumari Ojha awarded by Dr. D.R. Bhattacharya.

# Old German Folk Festivals.

Many a tradition and many ancient observances have succumbed to the haste of an increasingly materialistic age, but one still finds in Germany folk festivals that go back many centuries for their beginnings. This is especially true of religious festivals in those parts of the country where the population is predominantly Roman Catholic, and one even finds occasionally that these old festivals are more widely observed to-day than formerly.

The "Lepnhardiritt," the procession of St. Leonhard, which takes place in parts of Bavaria every November, is one of the most popular festivals of this kind. One finds it at its best in Bad Toelz, the spa renowned for its iodine springs, where thousands of sufferers every year seek relief from arteroisclerosis and goiter. St. Leonhard has been the patron saint of livestock ever since the 17th century. November 6th, the saint's day, sees thousands of visitors, and extra trains are run to Bad Toelz from Munich and Augsburg. There are religious exercises in all the churches of the spa and the surrounding country, and then a procession, with variously decorated floats. The horses, as many as 400, are driven twice around the church, and each time the priest blesses them. Dancing and feasting end the day.

November also brings along the Lower Rhine the festival of St. Martin's evening, commemorating the saint who was born in Hungary in 316, became Bishop of Tours, and died in Poitiers in 400. He was a friend of the children and the poor. The main festival takes place in Dusseldorf. Torchlight processions wander through the streets, and in them one often sees the Jack-o'-Lantern, the hollowed out pumpkin with a candle inside. St. Martin rides through the streets, surrounded and followed by children who dominate the streets for three hours. This genuine Rhenish folk festivals every year attracts great numbers of visitors to Dusseldorf on November 10, St. Martin's day.

In Protestant districts, such as Thuringia, with Erfurt as its center, this festival is also celebrated, but with Martin Luther as its patron saint.

# THE MAN WHO BUILDS.

## The "Sets" For The Screen

It's all the same to Mr. A. J. Moss whether he is asked for Burmese barracks, a Bakerloo station, or a Bayswater bed-sitting-room. If he doesn't happen to have it "in stock," he can get it for you "by to-morrow."

A. J. Moss is Elestree's master magician, as versatile as the Slave of the Lamp—and almost as speedy.

They don't call him that at Elstree. No, he is known simply as "the man who builds the sets". And that description is as explanatory as any.

Mr. Moss has a staff of 150 carpenters and 30 stage hands. He needs them. He has to build Rome in a day and a half—or less!

Every job in the woodwork department at B. I. P. is a rush job. The men work all through the night if necessary.

You'll soon be seeing "Submarine", which shows a thrilling escape of five men from a submarine which has been rammed. The boat is an exact copy of a British naval submarine, but it is made entirely of wood and it had to be strong enough to resist the terrific force of the water which rushed in.

It sounds a very difficult job, but it was all in a week's work to Mr. Moss and his men. They are never surprised at any request, and they rather pride themselves on their sea worthiness.

They built the ship which had to be sunk in 'Atlantic,' the warship for 'The Middle Watch' (an identical copy from photographs and the lighthouse for Dupon's 'Cape Forlorn'—all out of wood.

Among many intricate sets required for 'Rich and Strange, Alfred Hitchock's new film, was the deck of a liner to be used for exterior shots. In order to keep the sun at exactly the same angle whenever required the ship was built on a high revolving platform!

In this film, too, a ship had to be constructed that would other easily sink requirements were a street in Colombo, Victoria Station, a row of suburban villas, and an underground railway.

You can gauge something of the work done by Mr. Moss and his merry men from the fact that B.I.P. produce forty film a year and each production needs, on an average, twenty different sets. That's something like eight hundred sets a year, or 'sixteen every week.'

The amount of timber used is colossal. The weekly consumption is something like 20,000 feet of battens, 5,000 square feet of flooring, and 5,000 square feet of plywood. Half a ton of nails are disposed of weekly, some hundred weights of glue, and many squares of fibre-board.

In addition, of course, wood from former sets is used. Most of the sets are taken to pieces when they have served their purpose, but the very elaborate one are saved and converted, if possible, into something required for other films.

A few alterations and a church becomes a Tudor castle, a railway terminus a factory, and a palatial hotel a kinema!

The cobbled Salford streets which were made for 'Hobsons Choice' were used in other productions. The actual cobbles paved the streets of Seville in 'Carmen,' whilst the houses were altered to serve as a part of Bloomsbury. Manchester yesterday, London to-morrow!

Some sets take more engineering skill than others. For instance, a set for 'Piccadilly,' which occupied the whole of the B.I.P. silent studio, covered 12,000 square feet and had to accommodate 500 people on a cantilever platform with no supports underneath. That set took just over a fornight to build.

On the other hand they can put a man in the Old Bailey dock inside a few hours.

Mr. Moss, who equipped the Lasky studios over here, was at the B.I.P. studio before the roof was on.

If ever B.I.P. make him a presentation I suggest it should be a Meccano set. He would find it a change from wood!

There is an art, again, in painting the sets. Grey was formerly the usual colour for house interiors, but it has now been found that green decorations do greater justice to the furnishings.

When the use of wood is impracticable, plaster is used; Salford's cobbles, for instance, and the intricate mouldings for the staircase in 'The Shadow Between'.

In 'The Love Race' Stanley Lupino is required to fall through a stained glass window. Well, Stanley is too precious to be allowed any such dangerous amusements, so the window is made of a thin sheet of painted plaster!

Mr. F. Smith is in charge of the Modelling and Plastering Department. He's the sort of man who'll try anything once. Venus or year—they are both as tough in plaster

He loves a joke and delights to crack a beer bottle over a visitor's skull. But since the bottle is of his own manufacture there's no harm done!—"Picture Goer."

(Continued from Col 2).

in Russia, but as there were many good Soviets who had been denied admittance to the sold-out theatre, there was no reason why an exception should be made for aliens an unanswerable argument. But Miss Thal was not to be defeated. The director was appealed to and he, I fear, broke one more Russian rule, for we saw the rest of the performance from another angle.

NO WOMAN IN COMMITTEE.

The front curtain was raised before the audience assembled. Down stage was a long table about which eventually sat a dozen men. in shirt sleeves or whatever costumes they possessed. Curiously enough for Soviet Russia, there was no woman in this committee. As it developed these were local people welcoming the Meyerhold company to Kiev. Speech followed speech and through hurried translation we were informed that the keynote was the use of the stage in the every-day life of the Russians; that these actors, writers, producers. musicians, stage-hands, &c., were comrades like every one else, all working toward the common goal; that no longer was the stage a place for the frivolous entertainment of the bourgeosie, executed by mountebanks, highly paid, to live luxurious and temperamental existences in abnormal hot-houses, but that with factory hands, farmers and all other labourers, they were workers, cogs in the Soviet wheel; futhermore that this theatre belonged to the public and the footlights were no dividing line. It was an honour to Kiev to have Meyerhold and his players there, but also it was an honour to Meyerhold and his players to be there.

The play began with sailors and women amusing themselves in comic opera fashion. elegant officers and handsomely gowned ladies drinking, singing, dancing, talking. There was the American gob who sang "Yankee Doodle Dandy" (a tune, by the way, much liked by the Russians, as we several times were asked to sing it; may we be forgiven for doing so) and who spat like a champion greatly to the delight of the audience. This was tinged with a seemingly subtle irony, a gentle exaggeration of ridicule. Suddenly a sailor strode down the aisle of the theatre and demanded that this nonsense stop. "All this romantic glitter, all this false glamour is rot. Show us the navy as it is, not as the story-books gild it; or pack your trunks and get out. We have no time for and we have no patience now with opipates!"

LIFE OF SAILORS.

The stage was cleared of its frolic and then came various scenes depicting the life of sailors, on sea, on shore at work, at play; stowing away cargo, making love, drinking, drilling—quick and for the most part incisive and telling scenes presented with economy of time and movement. The grind of the gob was there, as was his carousing. Two sailors (Igor Ilyinsky. said to be one of Russia's most popular actors, was one of them) met two ladies of the night. In the debauch which followed there was a murder. Summoned before the assembled navy, the two men were given short shrift by their commander, courtmartialled and sentenced to death. The point thus was driven home to the spectators that Russia has no place for men who think of individual pleasures and follow them to selfish ends. The whole thing was ruthless, dramatic to a degree and illustrated, perhaps more forcibly than could be done by any other means, the rule of Russia that one of the most heinous crimes is thinking of individual pleasure at the sacrifice of the welfare of the mass.

NO SECRETS.

With the navy established in its "true light," the play then turned to the purpoose of the institution. The title, "The Last Defensive", came from the International and signifies the last trench where Russia shall meet the world to win the universe for communism. Perhaps in no manner could the brute statement of this fact be made more effective than through the medium of the stage. To four Americans it came as a shock; to the two thousand Russians in the audience it came as a thrill, if one may judge the mounting excite

(Continued on page 10).

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# Manipulation Of Currency Has Hit Peasantry Very Hard.

## *MAHATMA INDICTS GOVT.'S FINANCIAL POLICY.*

## WILD CAT SCHEMES THAT GO TO STRENGTHEN CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 14.
(By Air Mail).

Mahatma Gandhi conferred with the Executive and the Parliamentary Committee of the Commonwealth of India League on Thursday 12th Nov. morning at 72, Gower St. There were present Mr. Horrabin, Chairman of the League, Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., Mr. Tom Williams, M.P., Mr. E. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. J. Tinker, M.P., Mr. Will Jon, M.P., Mr. C. Haily, M.P., Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., Messrs George Hicks, James Marley, N. Grenfell, Horace Alexander, Robert Barnays, M.P., George Hicks, M.P., H. N. Brailsford, Richard Harman, V. K. Krishna Menon, (League Secretary) Miss Ellen Wilkinson.

Mr. Horrabin informed Mahatma Gandhi the nature of the work that is carried on by the League and stated that recently the League had reworded its object in the following manner: "To support the claim of India for Swaraj."

Mr. Horrabin then requested Mahatma Gandhi to suggest how best the League could support Indian movement to attain national freedom.

GANDHIJI'S SPEECH.

Following is Mahatma Gandhi's speech: Mr. Chairman and Friends: It give me great pleasure to be in your midst this morning. The change that you have made in the wording of your object is a good change, but I would suggest that you went a step further and have as your object "Purna Swaraj" which is the Indian rendering of "Complete Independence." The original objective of the Indian National Congress was Swaraj, but since certain conventional meanings grew up round this term the Congress, in order to make its claim quite clear, added one word "Purna," which means complete.

VERY BEST THING.

I have always been of the opinion that a Committee of the nature of the Commonwealth of India League should avoid affiliation to the Congress, in order that it may retain an independent existence, that it may be at liberty to exercise an independent judgment, thereby acquiring a greater influence with public opinion in this country than if it were merely the mouth-piece of the Indian National Congress. I think it would be a calamity for an organisation of this nature to occupy the position merely of a creation of the Congress. I have also always advised the Congress against affiliating outside. Indian Congress has in the past affiliated with England, but it has found it a mistake, and is now refusing affiliaton with America and other countries. What you have done in remaining outside the Congress is certainly the very best thing.

NOTHING THROUGH R. T. C.

As to the work which you are doing in this country, my opinion is that nothing is going to come out of this Conference. I have made this statement, but please do not think for a moment that I am, therefore, now doing nothing, or that I am obstructing the Conference in its passage towards the achievement of a constitution for India. On the contrary, the less hope I see from outside, the more efforts I have been making to achieve success from the inside. I do not want to put my country through any fiery ordeal again, but if necessary I shall do so, and I know that it will be a much more terrible struggle this time even than before, and, therefore, I shall make every attempt of which a human being is capable to bring about an honourable settlement through negotiations. But remember I shall work inside the three corners of my mandate. What is more, I believe in that mandate and anything less than the mandate would not be enough. We must have control over Finance and the Army. However impracticable this may appear to men over here, the Congress believes that it can handle these matters as successfully, nay, even more successfully than the Government has done.

MANIPULATION OF EXCHANGE.

Mahatma Gandhi then gave, as an instance, the policy of the Government in the matter of Exchange. He said the manipulation of the Exchange had been started before the time of Lord Curzon and through this policy 85 per cent of the population of India had suffered badly. He also pointed out that the fixing of the rupee to the pound at a fixed price of one shilling and six pence has meant that the Indian agriculturists have to sell at prices that will not even cover the cost of production. Even the adviser of the India Office in this country have admitted that if the rupee was set free the agriculturists would profit. The price of imports would certainly rise, but the mass of the Indian people is so little dependent upon imports that it would not be affected. The difficulty is that the majority of Britishers have no knowledge of Indian conditions, and they draw the wrong comparisons. The rupee has been sustained to make a greater scope for exports from this country to India. Each time that the rupee has been fixed it has been against the advice of Indian experts. The Government is the party that has benefited. By fixing the rupee to the pound it has saved itself from insolvency. If financial control were in the hands of Indians, the financial policy would be pursued in the interests of the agriculturists, and not so much in the interests of the exporters. India is an exporting country, and in nine out of every ten years her exports have exceeded her imports, but the balance of gain has been used either for Civil Service pensions or as capital for what I consider wild cat scheme such as Sukkar Barage, etc.

STRENGTHENING CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to the scanty Press space that had been given to the Government's acknowledgment of hopeless miscalculations over this scheme. From a small corner in the Press he had seen that the actual cost of the Irrigation scheme was actually twice than estimated. Mahatma Gandhi stated that he had no confidence in these large schemes which the Government put forward as they would not benefit the small agriculturists, but merely serve to strengthen and extend the capitalist system.

Mahatma Gandhi then re-asserted the Congress demand for complete control of finance and fiscal policy. He said India must not be wrapped in cotton wool. She must be given the chance even of making atrocious blunders. But in spite of every effort, he added, he had failed to impress this fact upon the official mind, which was fed upon blue books and histories of India written by Englishmen, that is the Conquerors. He found himself baffled by the wall of ignorance around him in this country.

NO GIFT WANTED.

Mahatma Gandhi, continuing said: "Hence it is necessary that some of you, in England should give yourselves up to the task of enlightening this ignorance, to start a hurricane propaganda and the knowledge that so many in this country are working for us will perhaps soften the agony of those who are suffering over there. We shall treasure the knowledge or your friendship and be heartened by you as Emily Hobhouse heartened those who suffered in South Africa during the Boer War. I ask you to help us, and if we are losing heart, perhaps send us a cablegram saying "Never Mind, we Englishmen are watching and wishing you success." I ask you to pray for us. Anything that will give us encouragement and sympathy. But please do it on one condition, that you believe that our cause is worthy. If you think that we are making extravagant demands, then tell us that and reject our demands. Then if we see that friends are forsaking us, we shall perforce reconsider our position and think again whether, what we demand is just. But in the last resort our reliance is on God. We do not ask our freedom as a gift, but as the fruit of our labours and sufferings. I came here to negotiate because I thought we had suffered enough. If the Conference fails, I shall know that India must suffer still more to impress this country with the justice of her demand.

NEWS TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Horrabin then asked Mahatma Gandhi what particular sources of information would be available to the League in its work of spreading true information about India, and Mr. Gandhi said that the resources of the Congress would always be at the disposal of the League. He said "ask for whatever you want, and it will be given to you at once. We shall not hesitate to send information by cable if necessary, also all the literature that you need. If you like we could arrange to send you a weekly service of news. Ask, and we shall supply and if there are any difficulties with the authorities over information we have given you please call upon us to substantiate whatever news we have given you. Put us to the proof and if we are wrong we shall apologise, or you will apologise, on our behalf to the India Office. We shall be honest, and shall not exaggerate or mislead because the success of our struggle does not depend upon false or exaggerated information. The policy of the Congress is to admit errors immediately, and to expose every exaggeration of which its members have been guilty."

RIGHT OF EVERY NATION.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, the Irish Nationalist M.P., then expressed the sympathy of his countrymen with the Indian cause, and their admiration for the magnificent efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congress. "I have come here", he said, "to associate any country with the magnificent efforts of India. I have not made an extensive study of the Indian question, but I know that it is the right of every nation to govern itself.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson asked Mr. Gandhi if he thought it advisable to start a campaign about the political prisoners in India.

Mahatma Gandhi in reply pointed out that before such a campaign could be successfully begun, and detailed information was necessary as each case stood on its own merits. Just at present the attention of the authorities could not sufficiently be engaged, but later on, if the Conference broken down, then would be the time to start such a campaign. The Congress offices will always be ready to send all the information that is needed, and you must remember that it is an obstinate government that you have to deal with.

Question as to whether he thought that the attitude of the Round Table Conference members had changed for the worse, or whether the change in the political complexion had as yet affected it, Mahatma Gandhi said that he did not think so. The Churchill influence had not been exercised with any effect.

Mr. Wilfred Vellock then asked Mahatma Gandhi if he did not think that time had come for certain members of the Round Table Conference to make a statement, Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that the meeting of the Minorities Committee on Friday (to-morrow) matters must come to head. An expression of opinion from responsible members of the Conference would certainly attract the necessary attention. The Press had so far taken little or no interest in the Conference proceedings. The "Manchester Guardian" was the only English newspaper that has consistently given space to the Conference affairs.

WRONG GOVT. LEAD.

Asked what he considered were the chief agencies responsible for the non-success of the Conference, Mahatma Gandhi replied that he believed the fault to lie equally with the Indians for failing to reach a settlement over the communal question, and with the British Government for the wrong lead that it had given in the early stages of the Conference. By making the communal question the central issue in the whole scheme the Government had laid the way open for Hindus, Sikhs, and the Muslims to pull their own way. In reality, the communal question was only one of many issues, and the Conference was not necessarily the instrument to bring about a communal settlement. When the Government called together the Conference it knew that the communal leaders had not come to an agreement, and by bringing the communal question to the fore immediately the Government prepared the way for disunion, and for perpetuating that disunion.

PACKED CONFERENCE.

Also one must remember that the Conference was a packed conference of non-responsible members. What the British Government did not realise was that the Congress is the nation as far as Swaraj is concerned. Had the Government recognised this instead of treating the Congress as just one among the other parties all this time would not have been wasted. I am confident, said Mahatma Gandhi, that ultimately it is only with the Congress that your Government will have to reckon. As for myself, although I may not represent Sir Mahomed Shafi, I do claim to represent the Mussalmans, though I do not represent Dr. Ambedkar, I do represent the Depressed Classes, though not Dr. Dutta, but the Christians. These people do not want separate representation. I claim that 85 millions of Indian people are represented by the Congress. The interests of all classes must be subservient to the interests of the masses. It is this representative character of the Congress that is not recognised by the Government, and herein lies the chief blame.

VERY SERIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. Robert Barnays, M.P. then pointed out to Mahatma Gandhi that he was asking the Britishers to do a very serious thing in asking them to help the Indians to break the law, and before they did that they must be quite certain that the Government had failed. Is it true, asked Mr. Barnays, that the Mahomedans had refused to discuss the matter of responsibility at the Centre until the communal question had been settled. Was Mr. Gandhi prepared to say to the Prime Minister." I agree to arbitration on the communal question?"

Mahatma Gandhi in reply said that he had made the very suggestion of arbitration himself.

Asked whether he thought if the communal questions were settled he thought that all the other points at the Conference could then be settled, Mahatma Gandhi said 'no'. Because, he added, the communal question was not nearly such a bar to settlement as the British Government made it out. The communal problem was not the chief question to be settled at the Conference. And if the Government wished to arbitrate itself, nothing would prevent it doing so.

MR. BRAILSFORD.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford drew attention to the parallel between the Indian movement and the Boer War. But then there has been more than one paper writing against the Government policy and there was an organised liberal opposition. Had Mr. Gandhi been in touch with the Labour delegates of the Conference with any view to obtaining the support of the Labour Party should the break come?

Mahatma Gandhi replied that he feared that the Labour delegates on the Conference would take the labour view. But that he had several conversations with the Labour delegates. Mahatma Gandhi also agreed that it would be a good plan for the Commonwealth of India League to call a meeting of the Labour delegates to discuss the matter.

DUTY OF M.P.S.

When asked whether he thought it would be possible for the Conference to proceed at the same time a Board of Arbitration was working for a settlement of the communal question, Mahatma Gandhi said: "certainly yes. If a communal enquiry is set up in India, where it should be set up, at the most it will take only one month to reach a settlement, but if it is conducted in this country then it will not take more than a week. Mahatma Gandhi agreed that it was for bodies like the Parliamentary Committee of the League to raise questions in the House until the Government was forced to answer one way or other, also to make the issue clear that blame for non-success of the Conference lay on the Government for not making any clear statement of policy. Mahatma Gandhi then explained the Government position in regard to communal arbitration and stated that he Government could have a free hand if it wished to take action.

When asked whether he did not think it was essential, should the Conference break down that he should explain his position either at a public meeting or at least to a group of people in this country, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was very anxious to have an opportunity for putting forward his reasons for acting as he did that he very much wished to speak to a group, but that his original promise not to hinder the Government would prevent his making any public declaration.

In discussing the question of the multiplicity of organisations in this country working for India, Mahatma Gandhi urged that every effort should be made at amalgamation of these organisations. All energies must be concentrated, he added, into working through one channel, and that in the main, the burden should fall upon English people who could act with Indian advice. His advice to the Commonwealth of India League was to widen their organisation as much as possible and to invite co-operation from all possible quarters.

## C. P. CONGRESS AGRARIAN INQUIRY

### Work In Three Tahsils Finished

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, November 24.

The Central Province Congress agrarian committee has finished work in three tahsils of Jubbulpore district. Enquiry in the remaining Katni tahsil commences early next month. Police and revenue officials attended all enquiry centres and appeared taking exhaustive notes of evidence.


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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY:

Improvement Trust Board 4-40 p.m.

Protest against savage sentence on Senapati Bapat, Tilak Maidan, Dadar, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY: November 27.

S.S. "Viceroy of India" with English mails of November 12, due at 6 a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m.: Classical Music by Bai Kesarbai with Majid Khan.

B.P.C.C. MEETING:—An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, November 30, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

MUNICIPAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Manifesto Committee of the Municipal Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CONDOLENCE MEETING:—Under the joint auspices of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj and the Maratha Students' Association, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Madhav Maharaj Shinde Hall, Girgaum, to condole the sad death of the Senior Maharani of the Gwalior State (Regent).

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION:—At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Mr. P.R. Javere, Headmaster, Parsi Municipal High School will speak on "Rhythm in the Educational System of England."

PUBLIC MEETING AT KHAR:—Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., will preside and Messrs. K.M. Munshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P.R. Lele, B.G. Kher, G.B. Trivedi, S.K. Patil, Mrs. K.M. Munshi and others will address a public meeting at Khar to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Khar Pavilion, on the "Guruvayur Temple-Entry Satyagraha."

## PAREL SCULPTURES

### Collector To Make Enquiries

It is understood that the Government have decided that the Collector of Bombay should hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act, in regard to the Parel sculptures and that March 10, 1932, has been fixed for such an inquiry and a notification to that effect has already been published. The Act lays down that the Collector should publish such a notification, calling upon all persons claiming the treasure to represent their claims to him on the date fixed and that such an inquiry should not be held earlier than four months nor later than six months after the date of publication of the notification.

SAVAGE SENTENCE ON SENAPATI BAPAT.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Tilak Maidan, Dadar to protest against the inhuman sentence of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, delivered by the Sessions Judge, Mr. N.N. Master, against Senapati Bapat, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. Sjt. S.K. Patil and T.R. Naravne will address.

## STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald declined to give an undertaking asked by Mr. Bracken, the Conservative Back-Bencher, that no statement of the Government's future policy in India would be given in the Round Table Conference or elsewhere until the approval of Parliament had been obtained. Mr. Bracken gave notice of his intention to raise the question on adjournment.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Berlin.—A resolution demanding immediate action by the Government of Reich for revision of the Young Plan followed by a definite cessation of Reparations payments was adopted by the Prussian Diet. The motion was carried by the votes of Right Parties and Deputies of the Left abstained.—Reuter.

# BAN ON BOMBAY NAUJAWAN CONFERENCE

## B. P. C. C. President Calls It A Serious Menace To Freedom

### LEGALITY OF POLICE 'FIRMAN' CHALLENGED

### APPEAL TO LOCAL LAWYERS

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following communique to the Press with regard to the Police ban on Naujawan Bharat Sabha:

Although as staunch Congressmen, we differ fundamentally both in creed and policy from the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and on that account that body has frequently indulged in unseemly and often unjust outbursts against the Congress, still, on principle, I cannot help protesting against the arbitrary and autocratic ban by the Head of the Police. I believe this is the first time that the said Section of the Police Act has been used by the Police to impose a ban on a political conference before it is held; in my humble opinion, the said order appears to be illegal and "ultra-vires". The proper procedure in such cases is the notorious and oft-abused Section 144 of the Cr. P. Code and this provision of the Police Act was never intended to serve as a miniature second edition of that odious Section 144.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The difference between the two, is, that under Section 144, the ban would be a judicial order issued by a Magistrate, capable of appeal or revision by High Court, whereas this short cut is by an Executive fiat without the necessary safeguards and restrictions that are attached to Section 144. Under Section 144 a notice to show cause is ordinarily issued while the police act imposes a ban without any warning or without giving a chance to explain. The Police Act provision is an emergency measure to be immediately applied when there is no time at the disposal of the Police to refer to a Magistrate; for instance, if a Conference or an Assembly in actual session, on account of divisions or parties, becomes so rowdy or violent as to endanger "public peace" and "safety" then the Commissioner of Police takes immediate action under this provision of the Police Act and gets the meeting place cleared of all contending parties and takes possession of the Hall and imposes the ban on its organisers and prevents its continuance or re-assembling and the said ban is to continue only for seven days after which a reference is to be made to the Government.

"ABUSE OF POWER".

Admittedly it is an emergent Executive measure and not intended to be used when there is ample time for reference to a Magistrate and for more elaborate but judicial course under Section 144. Section 23 of the Police Act falls under Chapter III and the very heading of the chapter clearly indicate the functions and limitations of these provisions. The heading of the Chapter III is "Police Regulations". "Rules for Preservation of Order". Could there be any doubt after this that Section 23 Cl. 3 under which the said Conference is banned is intended only as an emergent measure to prevent actual disorder in a Conference or meeting and the words "public peace and public safety" in the said clause could only refer to actual and violent disorder in the said assembly; it thus seems to be a transparent abuse of power and in the interest of "public safety" it is necessary to expose this bureaucratic game.

WHEN IT WAS NEEDED.

Only a few days ago, an occasion arose in the City when the application of the section of the Police Act would have been deemed justifiable; that was the so-called public meeting of members of a community to present an address to Dr. Solanki in the name and on behalf of the community. A strong section in the C. J. Hall protested with the result that there was a good deal of confusion and excitement in the meeting and as some had come armed with lathies, there was every likelihood of imminent breach of peace, when the police, instead of closing the Hall and banning the holding of that meeting under Section 23 of the Act resorted to an illegal procedure and arbitrarily and unjustifiably, forcibly removed the protestants, although they had every right to be there, and thus allowed the other section to carry on smoothly, after the legitimate opponents had been thus illegally and forcibly removed. This shows how the provisions of law are twisted to suit different occasions.

GAME BEHIND IT.

In the present case there is no apprehension of such internal disorder or breach of peace in the said Conference or even if such breach was apprehended, then the proper time for the Police Commissioner to intervene would be when the disorder actually occurred in the meeting and public safety was thereby endangered. The wording of section 144 of Cr. P. C. and Section 23 Sub-Clause 3 of the Police Act are quite different and a perusal of both these sections will convince that one is intended to be an emergent Executive measure to be used at the time of actual disorder or when breach of peace is imminent; whereas if it is a case of apprehension of spreading sedition or dangerous doctrines, the proper procedure would be Section 144, after issuing a notice and at least a show of judicial proceeding, with at least one safeguard of an High Court appeal. It is transparent that the manoeuvring and short cut is resorted to, because, lately several Magisterial orders under Section 144 have been successfully challenged in the High Court and convictions set aside.

MENACE TO FREEDOM.

Hence the ingenious law-advisers of the Crown have chosen what appears to them less complicated and safer but certainly less honest course. The Local Law Association ought to take up the matter on principle, regardless of the fact that in the particular case, it affects an organisation which may not be very popular or with whose creed and policy we may not agree. The precedent is extremely dangerous and if allowed to go unchallenged, is bound to be a serious menace to freedom and even legitimate speech and action and will serve as a dangerous weapon in the hands of unscrupulous Executive to sppppress public meetings and conferences. It is clearly an attempt to circumvent the provision of law and thus evade judicial enquiry; not that we have greater faith in the subordinate judiciary or that by that legal course any different results would be expected. We as Satyagrahis should always do the right thing in the right way. We must also insist upon our opponents at least adopting right methods even when doing wrong acts.

## FRESH EDUCATION TAX FOR BOMBAY

### Mr. L. R. Tairsee's Move

At an ordinary meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday afternoon, the following resolution was moved by Mr. L.R. Tairsee and after a short discussion, the matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report:—

"That with a view to meeting the cost of the extended Primary Education in the City over and above Rs. 6,16,000, a fresh Education Tax or Cess be levied under Section 13 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, for the year 1932-33 at the rate of 2-1/8 per cent. of the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City and that the Budget Estimate for the year of the income such tax be adopted at Rs. 25,70,000.

"That cost amounting to Rs. 6,16,000 of Primary Education be met out of the receipts from General Tax for the year 1932-33.

"That the General Tax for the year 1932-33 be levied at the rate of 8-7/8 per cent. of the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City and the Budget Estimate for the year of the income from such tax be adopted at Rs. 1,07,75,700."

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A Press Communique states:—

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. tenders for £75,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £3,240,000 at 1s. 6-3/32d. were also received and allotted approximately 28 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1931 on the same conditions as previously announced.

## ALLEGED ISSUE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

### Police Raid On W. P. B. C. Office.

PILE OF BOOKS AND RECORDS "NETTED"

The office of the Workers' and Peasants' Banking Corporation Association Ltd., situated at the Stock Exchange Bldg., Dalal St., was raided by the Bombay C. I. D. on Tuesday afternoon. The raid lasted for full five hours and at the end of it the police returned with a huge pile of books and records.

The raid was carried on by Inspector Lyon and Sub-Inspector Patankar of the C. I. D. in consequence of certain information alleging that the said company was a bogus concern and that their Swaraj lotteries were organised with a view to cheating the public.

According to the police the firm advertised in some local papers that they were prepared to sell Swaraj Bonds for Rs. 13. The Swaraj Bond lotteries were advertised from time to time and the police came to know that one drawing actually did not take place but the money according to them was given to certain fictitious persons. Other drawings were also, published which did not take place. On the strength of this information the police raided the office. The Director of the Company is Mr. C. L. Jain. Mr. D. G. Pandit is the Manager.

## CONGRESS BAN ON BROOKE BOND TEA

### Not A Swadeshi Product

The Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B.P.C.C. has issued the following statement for publication:—

Messrs. the Brook Bond Tea, India Limited, have distributed among the public handbills stating that their company has been given a silver medal and a certificate by the Lahore Congress Committee and a gold medal and a certificate from the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Bazar, Poona, to the effect that their company's tea is Swadeshi. It may be that they might have obtained medals and certificates from the said organisations. But as it does not come within the Congress Working Committee's definition of Swadeshi, it is untrue to say that their company is Swadeshi when as a matter of fact, the entire capital and management of the company are foreign.

## THE KODAK INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

### List Of Prize Winners

Grand Prize Winner and Winner of Class 'E' (Informal Portraits):—Mr. Chas. W. Powell, 19, Craigwell Avenue, East Didsbury, Manchester, England.

Winner of Class 'A' (Child Pictures):—Luis Brandao, Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Sao Paulo, Tstate de Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Winner of Class 'B' (Scenes):—B. Watanabe, 2419, East Third Street, Los Angeles, California, U. S.A.

Winner of Class 'C' (Games, Sport, etc.):—Mr. Hans Jensen, Aaro pr. Aarosund, Denmark.

Winner of Class 'D' (Still Life, etc.):—Madame Laurence Thiebaut, 7, Rue de la Terrasse, Sastelnaudery, (Aude), France.

Winner of Class 'F' (Animals and Pets):—Max Seidel, Grob-Neudorf bei Breig, Bezirk Breslau, Germany.

A cable just received from Geneva announces that Mr. J.N. Unwalla of Bombay, whose picture of Sun-flowers won him the 1st prize in Class 'D' in the India, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Aden contest, has been awarded a special Diploma.

## KURLA STRIKERS FIRM

### Magistrate Refuses Bail To Leaders

The Kurla Swadeshi Mill Strike continues unabated. The Police firing on Tuesday has, it appears, hardened the determination of the workers who showed no inclination to resume work before their grievances are redressed. On Wednesday morning a public meeting of the workers on strike was held when speeches were made by the leaders who exhorted them to be firm at all costs. Application for bail were made for Mr. Parulekar and others who were arrested on Tuesday subsequent to the police shooting. But the Magistrate refused to release them on bail. The arrested leaders are still in custody.

## SUBURBS.

ARRIVALS

Nov. 25.

Trifels, Kurkens, Marmagoa
Khosrou, Beattie, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES

Nov. 26.

St. Quentin, Jones, Calcutta
City of Venice, Lee, Liverpool
Bloemfontein, Shea, Liverpool.

LOADING

Nov. 25.

Steamer Nordic for Liverpool
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh

S S Trifels: The L Edward Ltd steamer Trifels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with ballast.

S S Khosrou: The T M Company's steamer Khosrou arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo.

S S Bloemfontain: The K N Company's steamer Bloemfontein, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S City of Venice: The K N Company's steamer City of Venice will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S St. Quentine: The J Mackintosh Company's steamer St. Quentine, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 25.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 1 bale woollen carpets M M and Co; 22 bales cotton carpets R Meherally and Sons, 1 bale woollen carpets A Aziz-ulla; 57 bales animal skin H Oosman and Co; 1 bale animal skin F Nizami and C; 9 bales animal skin E Mawji and Co; 2 bales animal skin M Mohmed Ali and Co; 3 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 19 bales animal skin M M and Co; 474087 Rs. gold R Gokuldas; 163536 Rs. gold R Gokuldas; 91540 Rs. gold Eastern Bank Ltd; 3 cases fish maws H A Mahmood and Co; 39 cases samcodar fire M A Kapadia; 81217 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd; 368918 Rs. bar gold Chinubhai.

For Marseilles: 86035 Rs. gold sovereigns R Gokuldas;

For New York: 310083 Rs. bar gold P and O Banking Corporation.

S S Gera for Marseilles: 3520 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros; 1920 bags groundnuts K Devchand; 5080 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Trifels for Hamburg: 3584 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co; 4005 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 1122 bags joowari K Devchand and Co; 211 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 130 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co.

For Rotterdam: 516 bags joowari K Devchand and Co; 165 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Dalgoma for Havre: 990 bags myrabolllams C Jivanlal & Co; 130 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hull: 1277 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons.

For Dunkirk: 2000 tons manganese ore Grindlay and Co.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 15 bales cotton thread waste A L Zaveri; 500 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Braunfels for Hamburg: 7 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa: 610 bags linseed Birla Bros; 10 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 210 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.

For Port Said: 38 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 97 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Alexandretta: 65 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Beyrouth: 76 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 9 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa: 32 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Nordic for Hamburg: 1068 bags joowari 62 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co; 2650 bags groundnut cakes Svastika Oil Mills.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co; 200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co,

For Hongkong: 51 bags jardaloo E S Abdulkayam.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 25.

S S Braunfels Agents L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg: 146 cases paper; 100 cases hardware; 39 cases globes; 34 cases glassware; 33 cases sewing machinery and parts; 257 cases beer; 40 cases glycerine; 100 cases spirits; 38 cases bolts and nuts; 25 cases motor covers; 47 cases enamelware; 55 cases camphor; 34 cases wood pulp boards; 85 cases slates; 407 cases earthenware; 670 bags c r bold crystals; 145 cases bone blue; 2801 bundles timber; 340 cases y m circles; 75 bundles y m squares; 84 bundles sheets; 147 bundles copper; 100 bundles tyres; 497 casks chemicals; 30 drums lubricating oil; 62 drums m a foil; 200 bags potato flour.

For Bremen: 45 cases iron flanges; 74 cases motor covers; 287 cases beer; 100 cases slates; 135 cases paper; 164 cases nails; 38 bundles tubes; 568 bundles steel bars; 41 bundles h glass; 403 bundles wire; 483 bundles plates.

For Antwerp: 1380 bags farina; 150 bags dextrine; 300 bags chicory; 320 bags starch; 550 cases vegetable products; 30 cases wine; 60 cases cheese; 315 cases beer; 50 cases provision; 19 cases medicine; 475 cases brandy; 42 cases glassware; 45 cases screws; 138 bundles steel bars; 536 bundles sheets; 160 bundles tiles; 26 bundles joists; 18073 bundles hoops; 85 bundles rods; 100 bundles steel sheets; 160 bundles tiles; 26 bundles joists; 18073 bundles wire; 40 drums aniline salt; 432 drums dyes dry; 195 drums paste 742 drums chemicals; 633 bags sugar.

From Port Said: 100 bags currants; 1300 bags figs; 39 cases corks; 60 cases boards; 200 bales cotton.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.

The following resolution was passed at a duly constituted public meeting of the citizens of Vile-Parle, at the Tilak Mandir, Vile-Parle, on Saturday (21st inst.):—

"That in view of the increasing unemployment in Vile-Parle due to the depressed condition of trade and industry and the consequent inability of the poor and middle-class people in Vile-Parle to pay the present high rents charged to them by their land-lords, this public meeting of Vile-Parle residents is of opinion that Government may be requested to take legislative measures to give relief to these people by compelling the landlords to reduce the rents in force on the 31st March 1931 by 25 per cent, at least till such time as the conditions improve."


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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1931


## FALLING INTO LINE ?

The latest news from London indicates that the Muslim Delegation, disillusioned with the policy they have so far pursued of allowing themselves to be guided by their Tory friends, have at last seen the folly of betraying their country and insulting their religion as well as the wisdom of falling into line with the demand of Mahatma Gandhi and the Sapruites that responsility at the centre must be conceded to India, as the corner-stone of any future Self-Government scheme. Our Staff Correspondent cables that the Aga Khan explained to the Muslim Delegation the substance of his conversation on Mohday with the British Premier. Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare, and in this interview he made it clear that unless responsibility at the Centre was granted, the position of the Muslim delegates after return to India "would be extremely difficult." In case the Congress starts the civil disobedience movement, as a result of the rejection of the Indian demand for genuine Swaraj by the "National" Government, "most of our youngmen" warned the Aga Khan "will join the movement". And he added with welcome candour, "it is just possible that the leaders (sic) may be able to keep neutral, in the sense of not taking any active part in the campaign, but their position as nationalists had been seriously questioned, and it will be necessary for the Muslims to prove their good faith to their countrymen." And, what is more, "he was afraid a large number of Muslims would join the Boycott Movement which this time would be complete."

If our Staff Correspondent is correctly informed, we welcome this realisation on the part of the Aga Khan that the youth of the Muslim community are with the Congress and not with the Separatists. He emphasizes that the communal question should be settled by the British Government but a little reflection on the same broad-minded lines on which he bases the demand for Central responsibility will convince him that the moment the British Government exhibit a sincere desire to grant such responsibility, it will be easier for Indians themselves to settle the communal difficulty. It must not be forgotten that the Round Table Conference was called to settle finally the question of a genuine settlement between Britain and India and that the first essential of that settlement was the evolution of a scheme of complete Self-Government. In a letter of protest to Mr. MacDonald a number of delegates to the Conference protest: "None of us would have taken the trouble to come to England to achieve merely provincial autonomy which indeed, was recommended by the Simon Commission." The signatories do not want "a mere reiteration" of Britain's vague promises "in a fresh declaration." They demand the "early fulfilment" of the Government's declaration of January 19 last. The adhesion of the Muslim Delegation to the demand, as evidenced in the expression of the Aga Khan's views, will certainly queer the pitch of the Tories, who are attempting to lead Mr. MacDonald by the nose. When the Sapruites and the Aga Khan Muslims demand responsibility at the Centre they do not, of course, mean complete Self-Government on which the Congress insists, but it is some satisfaction that the Aga Khan Muslims are anxious to avoid the odium of continuing to be slaves of Britain.

## BARDOLI ENQUIRY

The All-India Congress Committee has done well to have promptly published a pamphlet entitled "Case For Bardoli," containing a detailed review of the recent Bardoli Inquiry, from which the Congress withdrew a few days ago, with special reference to the circumstances that led to the withdrawal. With this pamphlet before them, the feeble, belated criticism of the Director of Information of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's cable to Mahatma Gandhi about the reasons for Congress withdrawal, and the rejoinder to this criticism by Mr. Vallabhbhai and Mr. B.J. Desai, the Congress Counsel, the public have all the necessary materials for forming their own opinions on the points at issue. But in doing so they may be helped by a brief resume of the essential facts of the case. It will be remembered that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact provided that Khatedars should pay as much of the land revenue as they could in a reasonable period and that in hard cases "if necessary the revenue will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of land revenue administration." But, so far as Bardoli was concerned this clause was honoured more in breach than in observance. It was freely alleged that far more force was used vindictively in certain villages of Bardoli than in other parts. Mahatma Gandhi insisting on an impartial inquiry, the Government of India consented, according to the Delhi Pact of August last, to hold an enquiry with the following as part of the terms of reference: "To enquire into the allegations that the Khatedars in the villages in question were compelled by means of coercion exercised through the police to pay revenue in excess of what would have been demanded if the standard had been applied which was adopted in other villages of the Bardoli Taluka."

In the course of the enquiry, the Congress Counsel, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, often felt the need of and asked for free access to certain Government documents. But his request was either refused or evaded. As he points out in his rejoinder to the Director of Information, clear specific requests for counterpart receipts of land revenue payments, for the Mamlatdar's Diary, and for the production of daily collection reports for certain specified days were all refused though the production of these documents was essential for a full and just enquiry. Then the Enquiry Officer himself, Mr. R G. Gordon, I.C.S., suggested that it was time the general question of the production and inspection of Government documents was definitely settled. At this suggestion Mr. Desai submitted an application for access to four clearly specified classes of official documents relevant to the enquiry. But Mr. Gordon turned down the application summarily on the main ground that it was too general and vague an application. Those who read Mr. Desai's statement prior to his withdrawal and his reply to the Director of Information would rather feel that Mr. Gordon's grounds for refusing a most clear, essential and just request are themselves vague and evasive. Nothing could be clearer or more specific or more relevant than the demand for the inspection of counterpart receipts of land revenue payments, of daily collection receipts, etc. And as for the four general classes of documents demanded, their description, as given by Mr. Desai, must be clear enough to any unprejudiced man with a purely judicial mind. The existence of these documents was practically admitted by the Bardoli Mamlatdar in his cross-examinatin, and their relevancy was beyond question in so far as they referred to the methods and amount of pressure—to put it mildly—brought to bear on various villages with discrimination. Those documents were probably confidential and would have sadly damaged the Government case. But for that reason, the Congress demand for their production could be neither vague nor unreasonable. It may be that in this as in several other cases Government wanted to go through an enquiry concealing its own cards under-board. But Congress was right in withdrawing from such a farcical or one-sided enquiry and Mr. Vallabhbhai stated the plain truth when he cabled to Gandhiji that Congress had withdrawn partly because it was denied access to necessary Government documents and because the trend of the enquiry was "definitely hostile and one-sided." It is surprising—yet perhaps not surprising—that Government should attempt to reply to the cable ten days after the latter was published, and it is not a little ludicrous for them to say at the same time that an "immediate" reply to the cable was found necessary. Mr. Gordon made the Government case worse by shirking the production of Government documents, and the Director of Information's latest performance has been even more unedifying than usual.

## AT LOGGERHEADS

Japan and China are still at loggerheads regarding the question of cessation of hostilities, with a view to seeking a solution of their differences through conciliation and peaceful negotiation. The Geneva League's draft resolution which recommends the despatch of neutral observers is acceptable to Japan only to a limited extent. The observers may watch over Manchuria but Japan is not prepared to cease hostilities unless China gives up concentrating troops at strategic points. China's reply to the League's proposals is certainly more reasonable than Japan's. She demands that within a fortnight Japanese troops should be completely withdrawn within the railway zone, under the supervision of a neutral observer. In the meanwhile fighting continues in Manchuria and the massing of superior forces assisted by aeroplanes enables the Japanese to secure victory after victory over the Chinese troops, still meagre in number and deploying from a base hundreds of miles away from the field of operations. Unless the League asserts itself and insists that the cessation of hostilities is pre-requisite to negotiations through a neutral Commission, the Japanese policy of securing further military advance in Manchuria will continue vigorously. China will be compelled then, out of sheer self-respect, to mobilise all her vast resources to launch a large-scale offensive and the national feeling will be behind General Chiang Kai Shek. Is the League prepared for this gigantic flare-up, with disastrous results for all nations trading in the Far East?

## A SAVAGE SENTENCE

To transport a man for seven years for what is called sedition is itself a crime against justice. But that is the sentence inflicted by Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, on Mr. Bapat, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who will be remembered by India long after Masters will be forgotten. Often enough in the past in sentencing those accused of "sedition," some sense of proportion has been shown; whereas Mr. Master has thrown all sense of proportion to the winds. He ventures to explain that he has to consider the present troublous times. We would much like to know what are all the materials on which he has formed his opinion about the present times. If the country and in particular Maharashtra would but persist in their determination to win freedom, Mr. Bapat will be released long before the expiry of his term as a State prisoner by his triumphant countrymen.

## Trifles.

I entirely agree with the Aga Khan that under the new constitution, as devised by him, there would be friendly rivalry between the various provinces in order to show which of them were advancing rapidly.

I do so, because I am convinced that nothing less—both within and without the Provinces—can be expected of representatives of the different communities elected through the most mutually friendly system of Separate Electorate.

What the....am I talking about? Tut, tut. And don't press that question, since it reflects, indirectly on his Highness also.

* * * * *

"Depreciation of Sterling.

Three Reasons."

The fourth, fifth and sixth of the series will follow in due course.

* * * * *

The Funeral of the Round Table Conference will be held at St. Stephens and not, as is popularly expected, at St. James.

The Priest who will officiate at the service will be the Most Venerable Winston Churchill, assisted by Reverends Samuel Hoare, Reginald Craddock, Wardlaw-Milne and others.

* * * *

It has not yet been definitely decided as to who will deliver the funeral oration. But Pall-Bearers are to be supplied from out of the remaining members of the Conservative India Committee.

Black will, of course, be worn, with white roses as button-holes.

* * * *

I was almost forgetting. I am sorry.

The place at the organ will be occupied by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who, in addition to playing "Abide with me" and "Lead kindly Light" (self-conscious "Amen" from the congregation) will render a hymn specially composed by him for the occasion

* * * *

It has not, by the way, yet been decided where the coffin will be burned. But the claims of the neighbourhood of Lord North's grave are being considered among others.

* * * *

"Extravagnat Claims of Mr. Gandhi."

Muslim Warning.

Alarm at Attitude of Premier."

—"Statesman."

The excessive moderation and modesty of the All-India Muslim League are, it goes without saying, very praiseworthy and, of course, worth encouraging.

* * * *

Anglo-India: "Englishmen are commonly said to take their pleasures sadly, even to make sadness a pleasure."

The addition of "and claim madness as their Imperial privilege" has just been emphatically suggested by Brentford and Elibank.

* * *

Talking of viscount Brentford, the late-lamented "Jix" suggested a Government statement that "under no cimcumstances would the British Army in India be handed over to Indian control."

Mr. Shaukatali and Dr. Ambedkar will, I hope, not miss it. They must drive it home, rub it in, etc. They must, that is to say, write by the next Air Mail to their respective papers saying how effectively they have been vindicated as Indi—I mean as representatives of their "Peoples."

* * * *

"Westminster Bill Passed."

—"Evening News."

And with it has passed Westminster out of the scheme of things - that matter in the Dominions.

Any suggestions about an epitaph?

# A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

## UNHAPPY AUSTRIANS AND PROSPEROUS CZECHS.

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

VIII*

Austria cannot remain long in her present unnatural political condition. Either she will unite with Germany and share a greater and better life or remain apart and decay and suffer economically and politically.

**THE 'ANSCHLUSS' MOVEMENT**

Some part of her population in the south has been handed over to Italy and that is another problem. She cherishes past memories of an old and big Empire. Her monuments at various places keep the traditions alive. One would not feel sympathy with Austria because she lost an Empire. She did not deserve, to rule other states. She showed no statesmanship in her rule. The only pity I felt for her was about her not being allowed to effect a commercial union with Germany of which she is a part culturally racially and linguistically. She can live happily in the German union. This is the demand of those who advocate the 'Anschluss'.

**FRENCH OPPOSITION.**

But France is again the enemy here. France is creating new problems of a greater magnitude in Europe than there were before the war. The Alsace and Lorraine question pales into significance before the new problems in Eastern Europe. Even as regards Alsace and Lorraine, racial, historical and moral justification is not wholly on her side.

**LESSON FROM AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT.**

The impression made on me by Austrian conditions was that she has suffered the fate which befalls a nation when it looses an Empire which is not its natural possession and when it does not organise its economic life on the basis of its own internal resources but depends upon the exploitation of other races. England if she looses her empire will suffer the same fate unless she follows the path of Germany and acquires her energy and skill in work and her advance in science. The standard of living in England can never remain as aristocratic as it is to-day. It must fall to the level of other countries. Inspite of all the talk of Mr. Baldwin to fight for a high standard of life England cannot maintain it without an empire whose people will have to be fleeced for the good of English nationals. To avoid disintegration of the British Empire all the great qualities of Englishmen of which we are told 'ad nauseam' will have to exhibit themselves in the new environment and to meet new needs. Germany seems to possess them. Let us see what England does.

**IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.**

The country of Czechoslovakia is the only non-Teutonic Slav country of eastern Europe that I visited. She is still jubilant over her liberation and her newly acquired national independence. She was not yet a highly industrialised country and hence her problems are not distressing as those of Austria. Being one of the "Allied" countries she is not oppressed by the burdens of reparations, and debts. She is in the ring-fence of French alliances and help. Her problems are those of gradual development of political and economic institutions, and to a certain extent those proceeding from her fear of her neighbours on the West. This seems to me at present to be an imaginary fear but it has created and maintained an army, and it has developed a system of tariffs. The policies of these Central European nations show that there is more tribalism in Europe than nationalism or internationalism. But the role of this new State in European life is not great. It belongs to third class nations who are more important as pawns in the political game of France than possessing any political value of their own.

(Concluded.)

*Previous articles appeared on October 19 and 24 and November 1, 5, 10, 23 and 25.

# FEDERATION AND THE PRINCES.

## REPRESENTATION OF SMALLER STATES.

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR).

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In the Federal Structure Committee the States Delegation emphasised a great deal the question of "weightage". The Ruler of Bhopal candidly stated at the very outset. "When other important interests are claiming weightage and if they get their weightage, I think we also are important enough to claim some weightage. Naturally, therefore, if weightage is not allowed to any other interest we do not think that the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes will insist on this demand any longer." The real and the most dominant motive is, that the members of the Chamber of Princes are very anxious that each one of them should be directly represented in the Federal Houses. The Ruler of Bikaner referred to a mandate of the Princes' Chamber given to him in this respect. There are 109 members of the Chamber today, and therefore they are pressing that the seats alloted to the Princes in the Upper House should not be less than 125, so that these members of the Chamber should get one seat each and the remaining 16 may be distributed among the second and third-class States.

**EVASIVE REPLY.**

It is relevant to bear in mind that when the demand for weightage was first made the Mr. Sastri pointedly asked the Ruler of Bikaner whether it was intended that representation which would be allotted to the Indian States would be equitably divided among the first and second-class States, or whether it would be solely confined to the first-class States. The Ruler of Bikaner evaded answering this question by simply saying that there would be a very great difficulty in arranging details. This equivocal reply clearly showed that there was no intention on his part equitably to distribute the total number of seats allotted to the States even among the first and second class States, which number 235, and in spite of this, he made confusion worse confounded by constantly harping on "smaller States."

**WHAT ARE "SMALLER STATES"?**

The relevant question, therefore, is—what is meant by "smaller States"? Are the third class States, whom the Ruler of Bika-

(Continued on page 2.)

## NOTES OE THE DAY

**Election Figures.**

An analysis of the figures of the British General Election Results reveals an interesting state of affairs. A little over 14 million votes were cast for the "National" Government which counts over 554 supporters in Parliament. The Opposition—why not call it anti-National unpatriotic party?—polled over 7 million votes—more than half the "National" Government votes—and yet its representation in Parliament is under 100, —61 to be exact. Labour received 6,617,108 votes but its M.P.s' number only 52! The mathematical truth about the great "National" majority and the still greater "national" Government is not, after all, so very magnificent, although the result is certainly astounding.

**Labour's Future.**

But these figures are instructive also. Considering the circumstances in which the Election was held and the methods by which it was fought the 6,500,000 who voted Labour constitute a solid bloc that no organised propaganda based on fraud and designed to create panic can shake. A Party that claims so many convinced adherents to its cause can never die. Indeed it is bound to emerge mightier than the rest—provided it does not betray the cause itself and stands "four-square" with its principles now.

**Sovereignty Of The People**

The proceedings of the Rajputana and Central Indian States' fourteenth Conference held at Pushkar should open the eyes of our Indian Maharajahs and Chiefs to the realities about them. The President, Kunwar Chandakaran Sarda, severely condemned the evil of irresponsible rule in many States; and referring to the waste of public money by some of the Princes, he suggested that the amount of their Privy Purse should be fixed at one per cent of the State revenue. Where the revenue is small, one per cent may be a little too low a limit for the Privy Purse. The best way is to persuade the Princes, by all peaceful methods of agitation, to accept just as much as may be allowed by the representatives of the people. The Princes should not complain, for after all it is the people that pay the taxes and must have the right to say how their money should be spent. The Chairman of the Reception Committee sang of the glories of the ancient republics of India. But modern History shows how most of the benefits of Republics can be secured by reducing kings to the position of constitutional monarchs. What is essential is that the people's minds must be imbued with the basic principles of "No taxation without Representation" and the "Sovereignty of the People". It is the ignorance of the latter principle that is responsible fos much of the present day jargon of "Paramountcy."

**Government And Untouchability.**

Writing in the "Times" of London, Sir Albion Bannerjee demanded to know what British rule had done for the Depressed Classes. The challenge was promptly taken up by a Mr. Hency Whitehead. This earnest believer in the British Raj quotes the Simon report about "a great deal of private efforts" and "emphatic orders"—honoured in their breach—by Provincial Governments. The sum-total of all is that during the last 150 years, "considerable efforts," according to Sir John Simon, "have been made by social reformers and by Government for the amelioration of the Depressed classses." This is the magnificent record of which Sir John Simon and Mr. Whitehead are solemnly proud. But there is another side to this picture of British 'contribution'—contribution based on private efforts of social reformers in recent years. Less than a year ago a "very distinguished leader" of the Depressed classes said: "Before the British Government we could not draw water from the village well. Has the British Government secured us the right to the well? Before the British we could not enter the temple. Can we enter now? Before the British we were denied entry into the police force. Does the British Government admit us in the force? Before the British Government we were not allowed to serve in the army. Is that career now open to us?" The speaker who had asked these questions was, may we add, no other than Doctor Ambedkar.

# DRAFT REPORT ON DEFENCE AND EXTERMAL RELATIONS

## *"Powers & Responsibilities Resting On Parliament Cannot Be Assumed At One Step."*

## Governor-General To Be Responsible During Transition

## THREE PROPOSALS ABOUT POSITION OF DEFENCE MINISTER

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Draft Report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee on defence and Externa' Relations which will be considered by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee on November 25 states that the majority of the Committee consider it impossible to vest in the Indian Legislature, during transition, constitutional responsibility for controlling the defence as long as the burden of actual responsibility cannot be simultaneously transferred; and as regards External Relations the majority reaffirm the view expressed by the Committee's second report that the Governor-General should be responsible for them.

BASIC PRINCIPLE OF DEFENCE

The Committee point out that consideration of Defence is based on the principle enunciated by the last session's Defence Sub-Committee that defence must be increasingly the concern of the Indian people. The report says that some members strngly urged that no true responsibility should be conferred on India unless defence involving the control of the Army in India, including British troops, is immediately placed in the hands of an Indian ministry responsible to the Legislature with any safeguards that can be shown to be necessary.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFENCE.

The majority, however, do not share this view. They, therefore, reaffirm the conclusion reached by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee at the last session that "The assumption by India of all powers and responsibilities hitherto resting on Parliament cannot be made at one step, and that during transition the Governor-General shall be responsible for defence", assisted by a Minister responsible to him and not to the Legislature. There is no disagreement, however, that the Legislature must be deeply concerned in many aspects of Defence.

"UNDENIABLE FACT."

It is undeniable that such opportunities as the Legislature at present possesses of discussing, and thereby influencing the defence administration cannot be diminished. The size, composition and cost of the army are to be essentially matters for those on whom the responsibility rests, and their expert advisers. Yet they are not questions on which there can be no voicing of public opinion through constitutional channels.

The Legislature would thus continue to be brought into the counsels of administration in discussing such outstanding problems as carrying out of Indianisation. Further there must be co-relation of military and civil administration where the two two spheres overlap. A suggestion was made in this connection that a body analogous to the Committee of Imperial Defence should be established in India. The report says that various suggestions were made to secure this participation in the counsels of administration, the cardinal feature of which generally was the precise position of the Minister appointed by the Governor-General to take charge of Defence.

THREE PROPOSALS.

The report mentions three proposals: (1) Minister, while primarily responsible to the Governor-General, should be responsible to the Legislature only as regards certain aspects of Defence; (2) Minister, though responsible to the Governor-General, should be Indian, and might be chosen from the Legislature; and (3) The Minister as contemplated in the second proposal should be considered as a member responsible to the Ministry, participating, in discussions, enjoying joint responsibility and resigning in the event of defeat in the Legislature over a question not relating to Army.

The report says that while some of these suggestions contain germs of possible lines of development, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that as long as the Governor-General is responsible for defence, the constitution must provide that the Minister should be appointed by unfettered discretion of Governor-General and be responsible to him alone.

Further, the Minister's relations with the rest of the Ministry and legislature must be left to the evolution of political usage within the framework of the Constitution. Regarding supply, the report mentions the view expressed, that this should not be subject to the annual vote, but agreement should be sought on the basic figure for a stated period subject to the joint review by the Legislature and the Crown representatives at the end of the period with special powers in Governor-General to incur emergency expenditure. The report says that details of any such plan should be further carefully examined.

DEALING EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

Dealing with External Relations the report says that similar considerations apply as in the case of Defence; and generally, the views expressed followed closely the members' opinions regarding Defence. The report adds that there is difficulty in connection with External Relations, namely, defining the content of the subject. The reserved subject of External Relations would be confined primarily to the subject of political relations with the countries external to India, and relations with frontier tracts. Commercial, economic, and other relations would fall primarily within the purview of the Legislature and Ministers, but to a degree the questions of the latter category might react on the political question. Special responsibility will devolve on the Governor-General to secure that they do not conflict with his responsibility for the control of External Relations.

Close co-operation, by whatever means experience may prove most suitable, will be needed, accordingly, between the Minister holding the External Relations portfolio and his colleagues, "Responsible" Ministers report mentions misunderstanding has arisen by the Committee's second report including in External Relations the "relations with States outside the Federal sphere"; and says that as stated in the Premier's declaration at the close of the last session "The connection of States with Federation will remain subject to the basic principle that with regard to all matters not ceded by them to Federation their relations will be with the Crown acting through the Viceroy."

BRITISH INDIAN & MUSLIM DELEGATES RESERVE OPINION

The report points out that the Committee when discussing two subjects with which it deals and also financial safeguards and commercial discrimination (draft reports on which will be circulated later) did not have the advantage of hearing the views of the British Indian and the Muslim delegates who reserved their opinion until satisfactory solution was found of the problems which confronted the Minorities Sub-Committee, and adds that some other representatives of Minorities have similarly reserved their opinion.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

# ATTACHMENTS FOR NONPAYMENT OF GRAZING FEES

## Application For Remission Rejected

### PEASANTS PREPARED FOR SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Nov. 25.

Attachments for non-payment grazing fees commenced in Sirsa. The peasants' application for remission of the same as they never grazed cattle in the forest lands was rejected. Peasants are adamant and bent on offering Satyagraha. Fee with penalty and notice fees has been levied. Articles worth four times the fee have been attached. Developments are keenly awaited.

# PRINCES IN FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

## 125 Representatives Demanded In Upper House.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

In consequence of receipt, during the last fortnight, of numerous cables from India, urging that the States representation in the Upper House should be at least 125, it is understood that the Nawab of Bhopal has supplemented his previous pronouncements on this matter by strongly emphasising, in proper quarters, the necessity of reconsidering the proposals of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's report in order to provide for a larger Upper House, so as to secure to the States the number of seats recommended by the Chamber of Princes.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

# FURTHERENCE OF EMPIRE TRADE.

## Mr. Thomas' Tour Of Dominions.

### FINDING MARKETS FOR BRITISH COTTON GOODS.

Empire Trade, the date of the

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Imperial Economic Conference and Mr. Thomas' tour were animatedly discussed in the Commons at the question time. Asked whether any Dominions would be unable to attend the Conference if held before the next summer, Mr. Thomas explained that the Government's object was to ensure that the date of the Conference should enable all the Governments to attend and also that there was sufficient time for preparations.

Mr. Thomas hoped to find during his tour, new markets for British Cotton-goods with a view to reduction of unemployment among the cotton operatives.

Mr. Harris (Liberal) pointedly asked whether Mr. Thomas would endeavour to persuade the Dominions to lower tariffs. Mr. Thomas replied "I hope we shall be in a position to put before them certain advantages, and shall expect them to reciprocate." He refused to make any definite statement regarding the proposals, he intended placing before the Dominions, during his tour, in order to effect a general Empire agreement.

Mr. MacDonald, later, replying to a suggestion of preparation of inter-Imperial trade agreements' before the Economic Conference meets, declared, that the question of development of inter-Imperial trade was receiving the Government's careful consideration, and the necessary information was being collected.—Reuter's Special.

# LORD LOTHIAN'S "FIRM HAND" SPEECH.

## Streamer Headlines In Morning Papers.

### "DAILY HERALD" ON DANGER OF DISAPPOINTMENT

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The streamer headlines in this morning's newspapers proclaim Lord Lothian's "firm hand" speech.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the statement will be received with unqualified relief, adding that the decision does not prejudice the policy of such furtherance of the constitutional growth as the circumstances may justify. On the contrary, where terrorism has established itself the reality of self-Government would be impossible.

"FRESH FUEL INTO FIRE."

The "News-Chronicle" linking Lord Lothian's statement with the development at the Round Table Conference says that the imperative necessity of suppressing terrorist agitation is a further grave difficulty in the path of real reform, and failure to grant the reasonable demands of India or to attempt to fob them of with the substitute already rejected, throws fresh fuel into the fire of agitation.

"Is it even now too late to urge the Government to reconsider the fatal decision to offer India a bare measure of provincial autonomy?" asks the "Daily Herald" in the course of a leading article opining that if the Government adheres to the new plan under the Tory pressure the Round Table Conference delegates will return disappointed and convinced that they have been defrauded and that the way to an agreement is definitely closed. Reuter Special.

# MUSLIMS WILL STAND BY MAHATMA.

Continued from page 1).

**and calumny, when it returned to India.**

Sir Samuel Hoare asked what then the Muslims meant. Would they not be satisfied with provincial autonomy?

The Aga Khan promptly replied "Certainly not." He informed the Premier and his two colleagues that the position in India would be such that the Muslims would be obliged to prove their strong national feelings by an energetic display of their dissatisfaction at the British Government's unwillingness to part with power. They must not allow the Muslims as such to be suspected of being willing to continue to be the slaves of Great Britain. The Aga Khan made the admission that the Muslims were a minority in India as a whole, and hence, they were eager to have a couple of provinces where they were in a majority to prove their capacity for administration. He claimed that under the new constitution, there would be friendly rivalry between the various provinces in order to show which of them were advancing rapidly.

THREAT TO JOIN CONGRESS.

Sir Samuel Hoare again asked the Aga Khan whether the Muslims would be prepared to work the new constitution in the provinces, if full autonomy was granted.

**The Aga Khan replied that the Muslim delegates wanted Responsibility at the Centre.**

**The Aga Khan warned the Government that their attitude was forcing the Muslims who were friendly to them to take up an attitude similar to that of the Indian National Congress.**

BRITAIN MUST DISCLOSE.

Asked as to what the position would be, if the Government gave Indian leaders one more chance to arrive at a communal settlement, the Aga Khan stated there was no possibility of a settlement, if the position with regard to the materials on which he has the centre was not made clear.

**He added, that if once it was authoritatively stated that Government was fully prepared to consent to real responsibility at the centre, on condition that the communal question was settled, then, there is real hope of securing such a settlement.**

What would be the position of the Muslims asked the Premier, in case the Congress decided to start the civil disobedience campaign again.

MUSLIMS WILL JOIN SATYAGRAHA.

**The Aga Khan replied most of our young men will join the movement. It was just possible that the leaders may be able to keep neutral, in the sense of not taking any active part in the campaign. But their position as nationalists had been seriously questioned, and it will be necessary for the Muslims to prove their good faith to their countrymen. He said he was therefore afraid that a large number of Muslims would join the boycott movement, which this time, would be complete. The Aga Khan had no doubt about that. H also gave a warning to the Government about the definite prospect of Mahatma Gandhi reviving the Civil Disobedience movement.**

If real responsibility was not granted, the Aga Ghan contined, 'whatever faith the Moslems have had in Great Britain, would vanish."

They in India will feel sure that their so-called friends in Britain only use them as mere tools, and later threw them overboard. This will mean that Great Britain will not have a single community in India which can be counted as a friend.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Premier then asked the Aga Khan "what would you like us to do?"

**The Aga Khan replied "the British Government must enforce on India a communal solution and proceed forthwith to frame a federal constitution with central responsibility with safeguards as decided upon for the transition period. That and nothing else would now satisfy any section of**

# CITY NOTES

## JAPAN AND GOLD STANDARD

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

About two weeks ago there was considerable agitation in the local markets, particularly in the cotton piece-goods lines, about the possibility of Japan's going off the gold standard and though the Government sent out an official denial, the public here has not accepted it as the final word on the subject. The gold holdings of the Bank of Japan amounted to 912 million yen on October 11th 1930 but had declined to 857 million yen by October 10th, this year. This would not have been a serious factor but for the peculiar conditions of Japanese foreign commitments.

**ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE.**

Mr. J. Inouye, who has been connected with the Bank of Japan and with various Governments has given it as his deliberate opinion that Japan had too many foreign commitments and the general balance of trade of commodities which is about 200 million against her makes it impossible for the country ever to reach equilibrium in foreign trade. While the exports amount to nearly 2,000 million yen annually, the imports, which are chiefly raw products, amount to more. Unlike England which exports most of her products to other countries as manufactured goods, Japan consumes a good portion of her products herself.

**HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENTS.**

During the last week the Yokohama Specie Bank is reported to have shipped 22 millions yen worth of gold making totally 224 millions since October. This has brought down the gold reserve of the Bank of Japan to 580 million yen which is a severe strain on any Central Bank. It is particularly unfortunate that the Bank of Japan does not enjoy the close co-operation of the commercial banks and that its policy will have to be enforced through official support. In the circumstances, it is difficult to see how Japan can continue to maintain the gold standard.

**EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORTS AGAIN.**

Japan is not likely to continue to allow this heavy drain on her gold resources. She has to protect the reserve against them and the only way to do it is to prohibit exports. This is likely to bring her into trouble as she has recently come into conflict with the other Powers by her defiance of the League of Nations and these will try to make their Central Banks follow a policy of apathy to the Japanese difficulties. The heavy commitments of Japan can be seen from the fact that the interest payments on her borrowings abroad amounts to about 110 million yen and an embargo on gold exports will act as a bearish factor in the value of Japanese securities abroad. If Japan should go off the gold-standard, there will be a heavy addition to the expense side of the Budgets on account of interest payments.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF BOMBAY.**

The aggregate trade of Bombay Port for the month of October amounted to 15.3 crores which shows an increase of 7.09 crores over October last year, but there is no credit in this as it has all been due to the gold shipments from India of 8.93 crores. Omitting this item, the movement of merchandise was 1.84 crores lower. Imports were valued at 3.52 crores or 17 lakhs lower, the chief items being sugar, raw cotton and wheat. Exports were valued at 1.91 crores or 1.76 crores lower than last October, the chief factor being cotton which was 1.4 crores. The import duty collected has, however, increased from 77 1/2 lakhs of last year to 94 5/8 lakhs, which is still below the 109 1/2 lakhs of 1929. Though the tariff in force now is nearly twice the 1930 tariff on most articles, there has been no corresponding increase in the revenue.

**THE BOYCOTT.**

The success of the boycott of last year, of non-Indian mills which refused to utilise Indian cotton, Indian insurance and Indian banks, has called forth special efforts of the Craddock group in England, in view of the possibility of the Civil Disobedience Movement being started again in certain circumstances. Sir Reginald Craddock wants that the freedom of the British subjects should not be curtailed by the activities of the Congress. He has fogotten that the freedom of the British subject is curtailed in times of national crisis as when Miss Marie Correilli was fined heavily for feeding some birds during the war time. When there is non-co-operation movement, it is a sort of war-time, though of the pacific type on our part and the nation can then restrict the individual's rights. But the effect of the boycott last year was not to restrict the freedom, of the British subject but to restrict the freedom of the Indian to prevent his buying products of mills, whether Indian or non-Indian, which did not use Indian products and agencies in preference to foreign products and agencies.

**TREASURY BILLS.**

Tenders this week were far below the Government's demands. The amounts were 34 lakhs for six months Bills and 119 1/2 lakhs for three months bills, of which only 115 lakhs were accepted. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 7-4-0 and Rs. 7-3-8 which is equivalent to 7.5 per cent and 7.37 per cent respectively. This is distinctly higher than the open inter-bank rate of 6 per cent. The Indian public has been complaining of the high rate offered by the Government on these Bills. Apart from the loss which it sustains, of about 50 lakhs per annum, it makes it difficult for the banks to attract deposits against such State competition.

**JUST LIKE HIM.**

Artist:—That is your son's portrait, Sir.

Father:—That is just like him.

Artist:—But he has not paid for it, sir.

Father:—That is just like him, too. He never pays.

# JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

## Heavy Congress Majority.

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 24.

The newly elected nominated members of Jubbulpore Municipality co-opted six members, all Congressmen, including one nationalist Muslim. The party led by Raibahadur Prabhatchandra Bose, ex-minister was defeated. In the Municipality new Congressmen nummber 24 and the opposition number 7 and they are favouring the Congress policy.


# B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

# XMAS TOURS
## BY SPECIAL TRAINS
## (2nd and 3rd Class

TO

(1) MUTTRA, DELHI, FATEHPUR SIKRI, AGRA, JAIPUR, UDAIPUR, AJMER, ABU ROAD, AHMEDABAD AND BARODA.

(2) WADHWAN, RAJKOT, DWARKA, PORT OKHA, JETALSAR, VERAVAL, BHAVNAGAR, DHANDHUKA AND AHMEDABAD.

SPECIAL Christmas Tourist trains for 2nd and 3rd class passengers will run from:—

(1) Bombay Central to Delhi via Ahmedabad and return via Rutlam.
(2) Bombay Central to Delhi via Rutlam and return via Ahmedabad.
(3) Bombay Central to Kathiawar and back, visiting places mentioned above.

**Charges inclusive of Railway fare and Indian Catering on train, but exclusive of Conveyance charges at sight-seeing places:—**

**For (1 & 2)—**
**2nd class Rs. 100; 3rd class Rs. 60 payable in advance. Booking will close on 18th December 1931.**

**For (3)—**
II Class Rs. 72; III Class Rs. 47.

Apply to the Season Ticket office, B.B. & C.I. Railway General Office, Churchgate, Bombay.

H. P. RALI,
An analysis of the figures of the General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 19th November, 1931.



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**It suits wonderfully with its**

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# LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 6.37 |
| To-day's opening rate | 6.35 |
| Difference | —.02 |
| To-day's closing rate | 6.15 |
| Difference | —.22 |

Gordon's grounds for refusing a

Broach expectation Rs. 185

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 4.60 |
| To-day's opening rate | 4.66 |
| Difference | +.06 |
| To-day's closing rate | 4.57 |
| Difference | —.03 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 18 7/16 —4 annas. |
| Silver forward | 18 5/8 —4 annas. |

Tone of market: India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready | 59 0 0 |
| Kartak | 55 8 0 |
| Ready Gold | 59 3 0 |

# Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

*(Special Service For The "Chronicle")*

### T. T. ON LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous | Close | 3.68 |
| To-day's | Opening | 3.68½ |
| To-day's | Closing | 3.65 |
| Difference | | —03 |

### T. T. ON NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous | Close | 3.70 |
| To-day's | Closing | 3.63 |
| Difference | | —07 |


**MERCK'S**

**QUININE TABLETS**

(CHOCOLATE—Sugar-coated) most effective on Malaria, Influenza and other fevers. This New Coating remains fresh for a very long time. Stocked by all well-known Chemists

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THE

# INDIAN LEADERS' COMPETITION

## 1st. Prize Rs. 300

## 2nd Prize Rs. 200. 3rd Prize Rs. 100.

(COMBINED COMPETITION FOR THE READERS OF "THE CHRONICLE", THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" & THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR"

**THE LEADERS NAMES ARE:** Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Bose, Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sen Gupta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mahmad Ali Jinnah, Dr. Ansari.

## RULES

1. Twelve photographs of Prominent Indian leaders have been divided and then joined together in different combinations.

2. Competitors will note that the halves of the photos are all numbered. The competitor has to pick out the correct halves.
If this is done correctly it will be seen that the twelve pictures thus formed represent twelve familiar faces in Indian Political life.

3. To simplify this competition the names of the twelve leaders are given.

4. It will be noted that all the halves of the photos are numbered. After the competitor has arranged the photos in what he considers their correct combinations. He should cut out the Entry Coupon attached. Fill in his name clearly in ink, and in the space provided for the purpose write in the numbers of the halves selected from which he has found the combinations such as No. 1 with No. 4 and so on.

5. Enclose HALF ANNA STAMPS to the value of As. 4 as entrance fee.

6. No entry will be considered without the Entrance Fee.

7. The Competitor who has no mistakes or the least number, will gain the first prize. The 2nd and 3rd prize will be awarded to the next two according to the number of errors respectively. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion.

8. Any number of entries may be sent in, provided a separate Coupon and 4 ANNA STAMPS are enclosed for each Entry.

9. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and binding and that no correspondence will be entered into.

10. No competitor can win more than one prize.

11. All entries must be addressed to:—
INDIAN LEADERS COMPETITION,
"Bombay Chronicle Office,
Bombay.

12. No responsibility will be accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13. This competition will be a combined competition for the readers of the "Chronicle","Indian Daily Mail", and the "Bombay Samachar."

14. All entries must reach the office by 12 NOON on the 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1931. The result of this Competition will be announced on 10th OF DECEMBER, 1931.

15. Employees of this and the kindred papers are debarred from entering this and all other competitions, appearing in papers under our control.

### ENTRY COUPON.

Name .....

Address .....

My order of arrangement is as follows.—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |

**Begin the day with BETTER HEALTH!**

The new *tonic* laxative, Phosferine Health Salt, comes as a boon to those who have found the regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a lowering effect.

Phosferine Health Salt *tones* as it cleanses. It is a refreshing effervescent salt which contains the *tonic* properties of the famous Phosferine. A crisp, clean drink, which, taken in the morning, *cleanses* your system and at the same time *builds up your vitality and tone.*

"*TONES* AS IT CLEANSES"

**Phosferine HEALTH SALT**

THE *TONIC* FRUIT SALINE

*From all Chemists, in two sizes; the larger size contains double the quantity.*

This unique preparation is made and Guaranteed by the Proprietors of Phosferine:

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## PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON WORLD

### Age Of Tariffs And Counter-Tariffs

### LOCAL PRICES WELL ABOVE EXPORT PARITY

Bombay, Nov. 21.

"That four per cent. of the total bank deposits in the United States have been swallowed up by the failure of no fewer than 1,700 banks with deposits amounting to nearly 1,500,000,000 Dollars during the first ten months of 1931 is a recent piece of interesting news from America. Of such are the fruits of deflation in a country rich in commodities. And still the world waits and watches—France. The intense Nationalism of France in the West and an unofficial war umpired by the League of Nations in the East appear to be two quite likely stools between which stability will fail. A curious world. Not so long ago there was a war to end all wars but countries today are more Nationalist in outlook than ever before and Nationalism as expressed by tariffs and counter-tariffs is, as we have remarked before the cause of more wars than History will ever admit", state Messrs. Langley & Co.

"Meanwhile, cotton is in the doldrums. There is something of anticlimax in the air, after the threat, or shall we say, hope of inflation in America which the Hoover-Laval conversations ended. The cotton market has become more conscious of the size of the crop and of that seasonal tired feeling which so often causes a dip between mid-November and mid-December before the annual optimism, which always assumes that the sun will be brighter on January the 1st than on December the 31st, begins to be effective. Yet there has all along been restraint in the marketing of this enormous crop of exceptional quality. Reading some of the telegrams from America on the subject of shipment cotton, without any knowledge of the latest crop estimate, one would almost think there was a cotton shortage. The basis continues to be firm and at or near a tendering basis there has never been any scarcity of buyers. Incidentally our Liverpool Agents by mail inform us that a member of their Firm who has recently toured the cotton belt in America reports that a remarkable number of orders are for 5 to 50 bales, bought to hold by the small investor. This preference for cotton over currencies and investment buying are not infrequently viewed with scepticism but, in our opinion, wrongly so. They are definite facts.

HIGH GRADE CROP.

This crop, as we have said so many times before, has been saved by its exceptional quality. With a lower quality average the price of Futures in New York might have been two cents lower than that of to-day and we cannot overemphasise the ultimate significance of the high grade of this season's cotton. There is something entirely false in a position which allows exceptionally sound cotton to be sold for any appreciable time at or under a gold value of six cents a pound. The market, we agree, at the moment looks as if fresh stimulous is required to cause any advance but, rather than attempt to work on the short side, we prefer purchases made on any recessions between now and say the second week of December. Even with such purchases patience may be required but we have faith in the ultimate future of American cotton.

BOMBAY PRICES ABOVE PARITY

The outlook in India has been changed somewhat by the character and staple of some of the samples recently received in Bombay from Berar stations. The quality is not uniform and it is not improbable that Berar stations may cover a wider range of quality than normal but even allowing for an abnormal mixing of Viram cotton at some places it looks as if the Berars will produce a fairly considerable quantity of desirable cotton which should appreciate the value of the Oomra contract relative to Broach. The whole market, however, is unfortunately too high relative to American cotton. As an export market Bombay has discounted the fall in the gold value of the Rupee beyond all justification. Influenced largely by silver, the very small stock of desirable cotton at present available and the dateness of the new crop the Futures market has taken prices well above export parity and foreign spinners are meanwhile concentrating mainly on Americans. With a high grade American crop there should be ample scope for lower grade East Indians—but not at the price of the higher grade Americans. We very much doubt whether there will be any undue accumulation of cotton here before March/April or even later but the more foreign spinners are compelled to buy Americans now the less inclined will they be to take Indians later except at at an attractive price. The maintenance of the parity at present ruling must, in our opinion, inevitably lead to the eventual over-accumulation of stocks in this market."

## SUCCESSFUL MOVE TO HOLD UP AMERICAN COTTON.

### DETAILS OF AGREEMENT.

The details of the agreement announced by the Federal Farm Board regarding holding of 6.6 million bales of American cotton with banks are as under:—

"The Banks of the cotton-producing districts of U. S. A. will make or renew loans to mature not earlier than 31st July, 1932 secured by cotton to the total amount of at least 3,500,000 bales.

The banks will report the total baleage to be so held as collateral to the Presidents of the several State Bankers' Association, by 25th October 1932. Such Presidents will, in turn, report the total baleage of their respective States, to be so used, to Mr. Nathan Adams of Dallas, Texas, the Chairman, and Mr. F. E. Creekmore at New Orleans, Vice-President and general manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association. If by that date these gentlemen, acting as a committee, have received satisfactory pledges from the banks of the several States to finance as much as an aggregate of not less than 3,500,000 bales by lending, renewing or otherwise carrying such cotton as collateral for the time indicated, the Federal Farm Board will agree to extend the obligations of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, covering, approximately, 2,000,000 bales of cotton, of the season 1930-31, or earlier years to 31st July 1932, unless such cotton can be sold at a price of more than 12.50c, per lb., based on the near months of the New York Cotton Exchange.

If the substantial reduction from the acreage of this year, now aimed at by several State Legislative enactments, becomes effective, the Federal Farm Board will continue its commitments for an additional year of, approximately, 1,300,000 bales.

The Federal Farm Board will further agree that so long as extensions are granted to the American Cotton Co-operative Association under the above arrangements and with the same exception as to price, the Cotton Stabilization Corporation will maintain its present baleage of cotton.

These terms were formulated at a meeting between representative Southern Bankers and Mr. James C. Stone and Mr. Carl Williams of the Federal Farm Board held in New Orleans to withhold 6,800,000 bales of American cotton from the market, until the end of the present season, and, possibly, for another year.

## CELEBRATING GURU NANAK'S BIRTHDAY

### Big Procession With Triocolom Flag

A big procession paraded the streets of Bombay, on Tuesday evening in honour of the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak. A large number of Sikhs with a a strong contingent of Sikh ladies participated. The Guru Granth Sahib was carried in a decorated motor car and five Akalis with naked swords guarded the sacred book. One of the features was the huge tri-colour carried in front of the procession. All along the route speeches were delivered exhorting people to unite and be ready for freedom's struggle and follow Guru Nanak's teachings.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel has sent the following message:—

"One great lesson of Guru Nanak Saheb's life is the catholicity of his outlook which knew no distinctions of creed or caste. That message is not for the followers of Sikhism alone. At a time when religious communities cannot reconcile their conflicting claims and the curse of untouchability has yet to be fully removed, that message has value for the whole nation. I wish the country well respond to it."


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## AN INDIAN ABOVE ALL.

### Babu Rajendraprasad On What Seva Dal Volunteer Is.

MUZAFFREPORE, Nov. 13.

The Muzafferpur District Volunteers' Conference assembled this morning with a large gathering of delegates and visitors in the District Political Conference Pandal at 9 a.m. Miss Safia Somji presiding. Prominent among those noticed on the dais were Sreemati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, Sreemati Bindhyabasini Debi, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Babu Jimut Bahan Sen, Babu Satyanarsyan Sinha and others.

Mr. Sarajoo Prasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his welcome address and formally proposed Miss Safia Somji to the chair. The proposal was seconded by Babu Lalit Sinha after which Miss Safia was profusely garlanded and conducted to the Presidential seat.

The President at first said a few words in Hindi emphasising the need for organising volunteers and train and discipline them and outlining the course of training and programme of Seva Dal after which she read out her printed Presidential address.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

Called upon by the President, Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of a short speech asked the volunteers to realise the full significance of all the terms in the name of Hindustani Seva Dal. A volunteer must realize that he was a Hindusthani above everything and as such it was his duty to forget the caste or community he belonged to. A volunteer should never be swayed by consideration of any sectional interest and with the interest of the nation as a whole in his heart he should fight under the national flag for independence of India.

Continuing Babu Rajendra Prasad said that of greater significance was the word "Seva." Indeed, service was the corner stone in the conception of a Volunteer. His should be a life of dedication, a life of constant service subject, of course, to strict discipline. The work assigned to him might be uninteresting, might even be irritating, but irrespective of that consideration, irrespective of the consideration as to whether more interesting work was assigned to somebody else, to true volunteer should go on discharging his duty as cheerfully as anyone placed in better position, and it was such disciplined service, such absolute self-effacement which was expected of a volunteer of the Seva Dal.

Explaining the significance of the last term in the word Babu Rajendra Prasad said that a volunteer should always remember that he was the part of an organisation, he was like a jewel in a well knit wreath and as such any defect in him was, calculated to make the entire wreath defective. If a volunteer could realise the full significance of all those terms and act up to the spirit of that significance much then would be easily accomplished and the Dal would be able to achieve what was expected of it.

Continuing Babu Rajendraa Prasad reminded the volunteers that probably a fight grimmer that the last one would shortly be revived. It would be for the volunteers—volunteers imbued with the spirit of the name—to determine the fate of that fight. He hoped that people would realise the gravity of the situation and would come forward, both men and women to make that final fight for India's Independence.

BABU SRIKRISHNA SINHA.

Babu Srikrishna Sinha, member-in-charge of Provincial Seva Dal paid glowing tributes to the Volunteers and laid that was the most arduous, the most thankless task and yet they were the most important factor in the country's battle for freedom. Their strength was Gandhiji's strength and for them it was to vindicate all the assertions made by Gandhiji in somebody else, the true volunteer would realize their own importance and try to fully equip themselves for the noble and lofty though unfortunately and to the shame of the leaders thankless mission which was theirs. He also emphasised the importance of strict discipline and appealed to women to join the women's wing of the Seva Dal.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution paying glowing tributes of the memory of Bhagwanlal, Singheswar Singh, Ramnarayan, Ramprasad Tewari, Ramchandra Prasad Misra and Sheo Singh, Congress volunteers who had all died in harness was unanimously passed the whole house standing.

Two other resolutions, one assuring Gandhiji and the Congress about the full willingness of the Muzafferpur volunteers to make any sacrifice required of them in the next fight, and the other asking women to join the Dal were also unanimously passed.

The conference dispersed at half past eleven.—"Searchlight."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Bye-laws are being got ready for registration with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the station.

It is alleged that on the 20th inst. Mr. Kundanlall a well-known merchant and owner of the firm of Messrs. Avadh Beharilall Lakhanlall Agrawal Bania at the age of 60 married a girl aged 13 years in the Sevaram Rakhabdas Garden at Ujjain.

Nagpur at a meeting of the Scavengers' Union, held on Sunday evening, with Mr. Jaiwant in the chair, resolutions were passed condemning the shooting on a sweeper Morris College and urging the Government to institute an open judicial enquiry in the matter, and requesting the Municipality to reinstate the strikers, who were out of employment for the last two years.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu has received a letter from the General Secretary of the Indian Muslim Association, Ceylon, recording the Association's appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu to the Kilakarai Muslims and thanks him for the trouble he has taken in bringing about a compromise between the Muslims and Hindus of Kalakarai.

The Sholapur district agricultural exhibition is to be held at Mandrup, Taluka Sholapur, under the auspices of the local Gramasanghatan Institution on the 20th December and the following two days.

"I broke open the show window to get the stuff" in these words Private J. Kiely pleaded guilty to a charge of theft. He was placed on Monday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay who sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

At meeting of the citizens of Trivandrum held lately and presided over by Mr. A. K. Pillai, a resolution was passed recording its emphatic protest and widespread dissatisfaction in the State against the appointment of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer as the legal and constitutional adviser to H. H. The Maharajah of Travancore.

An Anti-Separate Electorate League is formed at Calcutta, with Moulavi Md. Abdul Sawad, M.L.C. as president among its aims am objects one is to carry on an extensive propaganda for the acceptance of joint-electorate by the Muslims.

## ROYALIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA

### European Association Official Explains

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the European Association, Madras Branch, last evening Major W. R. Foran, General Secretary of the Association, outlined briefly the aims and objects of the Royalist movement recently started in Bengal. He repudiated the idea that it was an impediment to all ordered progress. Main object of the movement, he declared, was to safeguard the interests of the European community against racial discrimination and counter the activities of terrorists. The speaker exhorted all Europeans, particularly the younger generation, to support the movement.

The meeting re-elected Mr. W. O. Wright as Chairman, Mr. F. G. Luker, as Vice-Chairman and Mr. J. K. Metherell as Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.—A.P.

## Section 144 In Rohri Dittrict.

KARACHI, Nov. 24.

It is reported that the Collector of Nawabshah District has promulgated in Rohri an order prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons in view of apprehensions of disturbance due to rival claims of Hindus and Moslems for a bathing tank.—A.P.

## A BOGUS MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR.

### Several Landlords Tricked.

The Bombay City police are now in the track of one "Baburao", who is alleged to be posing as an Inspector attached to the Engineering department of the Bombay Municipality and visiting "C" Ward locality.

The "Modus Operandi" of this bogus Municipal Inspector is said to be to go to a building to "inspect" it and threaten the landlord with pulling down the building, which he thinks to be old. Recently he went to building No. 36 in Abdul Rahman Street, and threatened the poor rent collector to such an extent that he sent a telegram to his master, who was in Gujrat, asking him to come down to Bombay. When the latter came to Bombay post haste, he found that he had been merely tricked by some body.

OVER A DOZEN COMPLAINTS.

The police have so far received over a dozen complaints of the above nature. The latest victim of this mysterious Inspector was the owner of building No. 173-177 in Sheikh Memon Street. The man, who is playing these monkey tricks with landlords in Bombay is suspected to be an ex-employee of the Bombay Municipality who was working in the License department and was subsequently sacked. It is stated that the usual reply, to the queries of the landlords, given by this man is that the former Inspector and the Superintendent are no more in charge of the Ward and he is in the sole charge.

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## INDIAN STATES AND FEDERATION

### Bhulabhai's Reply To Insinuation Of Anglo-Indian Press

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai has issued the following statement:—

My attention has been called to a paragraph appearing in the issue of the "Statesman" dated the 18th of November 1931. Inasmuch as the basis of the insinuations in that paragraph has recently appeared somewhat frequently both in the Indian and English Press I think it my duty to state true facts concerning this matter.

Undoubtedly I regard it as a compliment, in so far as it is sincerely meant, that I am the champion of the Congress or of Mahatma Gandhi, but those phrases are used in the article in question with clearly ulterior motives.

The memorandum which I prepared as Counsel was not prepared for the Maharaja of Patiala at all. The memorandum was prepared for some 30 major States and, was intended for the purpose of helping the solution of two main points in the draft report of Lord Sankey on the Federal Scheme at the conclusion of the first session of the R. T. Conference. There is also a third point incidental to the first two which I shall presently mention.

It should be mentioned at the outset that in Lord Sankey's scheme there is no provision whatever for defining or regulating the relations between the subjects of the Federating Indian States and the sovereign thereof and so far as I am aware Mahatma Gandhi's view is that, that problem should be left to be settled between the Princes and their respective subjects. Of course, he hopes and believes that the solution will be quick certain voluntary and cheerful and ungrudging on both sides.

In Lord Sankey's scheme the New Federated India is stated to be a new sovereign State and a question naturally arose as to the status under such a new State of the subjects of the Indian Princes and Ruling chiefs who would join the federation. Among constitutional lawyers there are many who doubt whether such a deal "sovereignty" and dual allegiance can exist. The first part of the memorandum was intended to provide a solution of this difficulty.

RIGHTS OF MINOR STATES.

The scheme also provided for a gradual admission of the Indian States into federation. It was believed, and I think rightly, that such a scheme was not a wise one nor a proper one, for the whole object of a federated India is the harmonious and homogenous development of the whole of the geographical India, irrespective of the division between the territories of the Indian States and the terriories of British India as it now stands. It has been pointed out in the memorandum that a tentative scheme of gradual admission of the Princes would defeat its purpose first because if some of the maritime States or some of the States with strategical advantages kept out of the federation the main dirpose could not be achieved:l secondly because it would enable the Princes to sit on the fence until they found out how the experiment worked. The third question incidental to the first two was, how were the Indian States to join the federation. Apart from the major States there are some 600 odd minor States and without a scheme of confederation of the States themselves a proper representation to the Central Federal Legislature would be impossible. The suggested solution of this difficulty was that while the major States may have a right of having their direct representatives, the rest of the States must necessarily form into groups with a view to be able to get representation at all. It was moreover pointed out that federation of the States "inter se" would alone produce any unity and continuity of policy on the part of the federating Indian States.

It is difficult for me to understand how any of these points can be described by any understanding mind as a "bulwark" erected against the advance of popular Government into the Indian States". The above three points which were the main points dealt with in the memorandum did not in the least degree have reference to the relations either present or future between the subjects of the Indian States and their respective Sovereigns. I presume that the attitude taken up by the States for the solution of the problem of Federation as above presented has not pleased the Anglo-Indian Press and they unintelligently or designedly present some wrong aspect which they believe to be useful for the purpose of a cheap jibe, when serious criticism fails.

THE WORST AUTOCRACY.

It is also further stated ironically in the paragraph in the "Statesman" that the Bardoli inquiry was too "democratic" for me as well as for the Congress President. The "democracy" now ruling India is well-known in its true quality and colours and requires no further description. It would be no offence to the Anglo-Indian Press to say that the present bureaucracy governing India is the worst autocracy "otherwise known as the Steel-frame".

But for the fact that the unwarranted statements and much more unwarranted insinuations are sedulously circulated with reference to persons against whose honour or reputation there is nothing more serious to allege or suggest, that I have thought it my duty, at the request of the Indian Press, to make this statement.

## "THE SOVIET IN INDIA."

### Ex-Satraps' Tirade Against Congress.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following is a symposium of views of some of the ex-satraps of India on the present developments of the Round Table Conference which appeared in the "Daily Mail."

LORD MESTON.

The sort of reception which Gandhiji will get when he returns home will not be flattering to him, but that is his lookout. The British Government must make up their own minds as to what they are going to do. They will receive no help from Mahatma Gandhi nor from his party. They will only be obstructed. Gandhiji is obviously out for mischief, and should not be allowed to represent loyal India at the Conference. It is incumbent upon the Government to see that his powers of mischief are curtailed when he returns.

LORD SYDENHARM.

Parliament alsone can devise Indian policy, not the Conference. Meanwhile the Indian Government should at once be informed that boycott, civil disobedience and interference with the administration must be stopped, and they will be supported whole-heartedly, in any measures necessary. Otherwise, India will be made ungovernable, as the Congress threatens, and the situation will become catastrophic. When tranquility and rest prevail, the Simon report should be adopted.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

Now that the Conservatives form four-fifths of the House, it is their duty to insist that their Indian policy is made effective and that the country is not committed to any hasty gesture or vague declaration such as that of Mr. Montague in 1910, which has been the foot of our subsequent troubles. To transfer law and order now will be madness. It would inevitably smash up the splendid Indian police force, our chief bulwark against the campaign of lawlessness which Mr. Gandhi's followers are already renewing.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK.

A very small group of men clever in agitation and shameless in mendactiy but with a constructive capacity for good which is beneath contempt have been trying to blackmail the British nation. Their strength is in direct ratio to the weakness of the Government. Every conciliatory gesture makes them bolder, every surrender of the position makes them more powerful. The public here may think that they are up against the Indian nation. They are not. They are up against a Soviet which may have a of clay. Thousands of loyal Inbrazen face but its feet are feet dian among the intelligentsia are in an agony of suspense lest the Congress should triumph. The masses, wherever they have been inflamed by agitators, are in a state of excited be wilderment as to which is the King's Ray or which the New Soviet.


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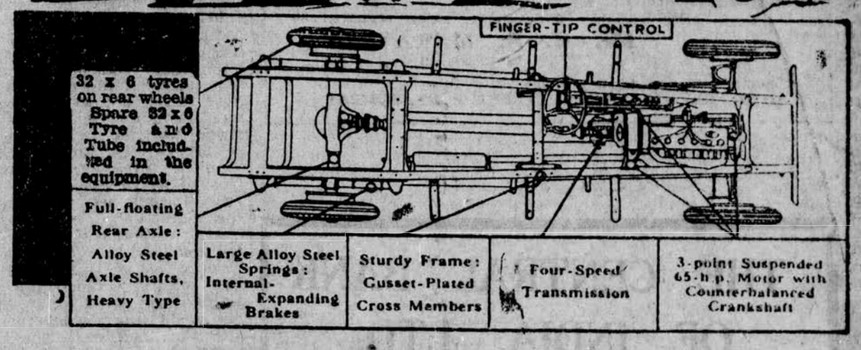
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## PLIGHT OF M. N. ROY

### A Peep Within Prison Walls

(BY KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA)

"CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE

There is much pettiness and small-nundedness shown in little irritable acts that mark the general treatment meted out to M. N. Roy. The restrictions placed on the interviews allowed is most uniust and inexplicable. No one outside his legal adviser is permitted to see him. Not even the Secretary of the Defence Committee. Even such an elementary right as this is denied to him while he is but an under-trial.

No newspapers are permitted. It shows a petulant spirit of vengeance—a desire to annoy and hurt the man. It savours almost of the middle ages, when prisoners were put to all sorts of annovances until their spirit and body were broken.

His letters are at the mercy of an eccentric censorship that seems to have its own standard and judgment. Only such letters as they feel ought to reach their destination do so. The others just vanish.

THE CENSOR.

Another serious restriction has been the shutting out of press reporters on various grounds and severely censoring the reports which are recorded. Even a special correspondent of a Nationalist Daily was prevented from attending the trial on the plea of his being an undesirable person since he had a conviction to his credit during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. If by any chance the censoring cannot be managed in the Court itself, it is done when the news is being sent over the wires.

He was informed of the date of the commencement of his trial just 3 days before it actually came on, and was given this short notice to produce his counsel and prepare his defence witnesses. Fortunately an adjournment was granted.

HELP HIS DEFENCE.

One cannot but feel that he is partly being harassed since they can afford to do so considering the general apathy of the public regarding him and his trial. Whatever our own disagreement may be with his method of work, it is an undeniable fact that he too has given the best part of his life to strive for Indian freedom. For fifteen long years he has ceaselessly been attacking British Imperialism. One may not even approve of his methods of work but it is, sheer injustice and callousness to relegate him to an indifferent corner and sometimes treat him with so much suspicion and doubt.

JAWAHARLAL APPEAL.

It is an attitude unworthy of a patriotic country,—and particularly so when he is but an under-trial. Even a prominent Congressman like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said that he ought to be given every help. / I can but repeat that appeal and hope that India will not fail her sons in the hour of their need.

## ON THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

### Kamaladevi And Safia Somji Leave Bombay For The South

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji left Bombay on Tuesday afternoon on their South Indian tour in connection with the organisation of the Women's Section of the Hindustani Seva Dal. They were given a hearty send-off by a large crowd including numerous friends. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P.C.C., Seth Virchand Panachand Shah, an ex-President of the Bombay "War Council" and a prominent merchant, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Officer-in-Charge of Volunteer Board of the B.P.C.C. and other prominent Congressmen were seen on the platform.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia will be in Poona for just over an hour. Thence they proceed to Hubli. Dr. Hardikar, Organising Secretary of the Dal, accompanies them till Hubli. From Hubli both Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia leave for Mangalore by motor. They will visit Calicut, Coimbatore, Madras and some other important centres in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and then return to Poona in the first week of December. Mrs. Kamaladevi is expected back in Bombay on December 10, in time for the opening of the Women's Central Training Camp.

Baroda Mill Owners' Association has sent a memorandum to the Hon. Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, Government of India, protesting "most emphatically against the proposed import Duty of half anna per lb. on Raw cotton imported in general, as the same has been proposed without any detailed enquiry into its possible effects on the Textile Industry of India."

## THE SOVIET STAGE.

(Continued from page 3).

ment. We are more or less accustomed to war scares, but here was a frank avowal not of peace offerings or of a tepipd preparedness programme, but of the definite idea that world war is inevitable for Russia. It recalled the American engineer's comment that the Soviets are keeping no secrets from the people.

Through motion pictures, the resources of the nation for such a war were shown in a highly effective manner, for the Russians know how to use the camera; tractor plants, power dams, wheat fields, oil wells, cities, villages, armies, navies, hospials, nurses, ships, guns, shoe, food. In fact, it said: "Torvarish behold! The wealth of our land, of your land! We have everything, men, guns and ships. We must labour hard to have them ready, for we must be and we shall be invincible!" In due course war came. The entire theatre resounded in bombardment. In the corridors about the audience bombs were bursting. Soldiers were surging into the aisles and into the balconies. On the stage the navy was in action. The audience was so seized with the excitement that it melted into a mob of partisans. A soldier stepped to the front of a balcony and called for surrender of the communistic forces. "The world", he said, "is too powerful for you. Everybody is aainst you. Compared to us you are puny, your men are few, your resources are little. The universe will not suffer you to win. Surrender now or to the last man you will be shot down!"

He was answered with a cry of defiance. The man in the trench on the stage were killed. Until one alone remained. Fatally wounded, with titanic effort he pulled himself to his feet. On a huge lowered blackboard slowly he printed:

160,000,000
27
159,999.973

"What does it matter that twenty-seven of us perish?" cried the speaker.

As for the performance and the production, it is not necessary to state more than that both accomplished their tasks. Much already has been told of Meyerhold in the American pres. Many Americans have seen his work, perhaps in Paris a few years ago. Sufficient is it to recognize him as master of mass movement, as the creator of at times astonishingly beautiful patterns and as an interpreter and collaborator with the author in the finest sense of that word. His sense of rhythm, pace, dynamics, in so far as one not familiar with the spoken words of the alien language could judge, speak his genius.

FOR AMERICA.

There has been an effort to bring Meyerhold to America. Possibly he would like to come, for the American stage to-day is, excepting Russia, the most potential of all national theatres. But the Soviets rightly feel that it is more important that he do his work in Russia—for the present at least. Certainly if he can stir the Russian people as he moved that audience in Kiev, it is much more valuable than any kundos he might achieve on Broadway. If America would permit him to bring "propaganda" plays to this country. It might be that he Russian Government would consent, but at the moment it is of little consequence to the Soviets that for exhibition purposes only he should win a triumph on this side of the Atlantic.—"New York Times."

## APPEAL FOR MERCY REJECTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPR, November 24.

The Governor of C. P. has rejected appeals for mercy from Yeshwantsing and Deonarayan, who have been sentenced to death in the Punjab Mail Murder case.

## BRITAIN'S SWEETEST SOPRANO

### Mrs James Duncan Young Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mrs. James Duncan Young (Leonora Braham) one of the last of the original Savoyards, who played "Yum Yum" in the first performance of "Mikado" in 1885 and who was subsequently accounted Britain's sweetest soprano has died in London at the age of 78.—Reuter.

### Viceroy's "Avro" Plane Lands Safely

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—After a night-long uncertainty it is learned that the Viceroy's "Avro" aeroplane landed safely at Orange last night.—Reuter.

PASSPORT CHARGES RAISED.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

The Government of India have raised the charges for British passports and renewals to Rs. 6 and Rs. 2 respectively with effect from 1st December. The fees for visas will remain unaltered.—A. E.

# New York Cotton.

VY SHORT COVERING.

New York, Nov. 24.

a brief period of dull delivering markets, the New k cotton futures market was and fairly active on im- ved buying, influenced by ength of Wall Street and short ering. Wall street share ket after heavy decline, re- d by about 1½ point. It is that 12 states have resolved educe cotton acreage by 50 cent. This news induced vy short covering and the rket showed underlying ength—December notices were so smaller than expectation. he market opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points and this level prov- ed to be the lowest for the day. There was heavy buying and prices advanced 21 points from the opening level and the top was reached during the early part of the afternoon. Towards the close the market remained quiet but firm and closed at a rise of 26 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points o 6.35 c.

The New Orleans cotton fu- res market was firm and clos- at a rise of 26 to 25 points. cotton prices advanced 24 s to 6.25 c.

NSUMPTION IMPROVES.

The following cable has been eceived from the Garside Cot- on Service, New York:—

"We estimate the world con- sumption of American cotton during October 1,027,000 bales. The comparable figure for the corresponding period last season is 961,000 bales. We estimate the world consumption of American cotton during the season to the end of October 2 927,000 bales. The comparable figure for the corresponding period last season is 2,626,000 bales. A worsening of the mill situation is reported by United States."

The New York market will be closed tomorrow, the 26th in- stant.

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS ANTICIPATED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Now prices coupled with the Farm Board holding movement and the Southern States ap- proval of the Texas Plan caused nervousness amongst "shorts" with a resultant sharp covering movement. Ordinarily any pro- paganda on the part of the Farm oard to reduce acreage would looked upon with scepticism ut under present conditions with distress prices ruling farmers will be compelled to con- ider their own interests. Ad- mittedly supplies are ample but t must not be overlooked that consumers are bare of stocks nd any material reduction in acreage is likely to cause a scramble from consumers with a resultant scarcity of contracts.

We adhere to our opinion and though patience will probably be required we look for a steady improvement in prices during the Spring.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. January Highest 6.38 (1.36 p. m.) Lowest 6.17 (at the open- ng).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received the following cable:—

"Improvement caused by small December tenders, strength of stock market and bear covering. Favour purchases on setbacks.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have re- ceived the following cables:—

New York Cables: Textiles: Quiet around lowest prices; im- mediate trend of the market. volume of business, and prices are dependent largely on curtail- ment which is now being consi- dered. Cotton: showing greater resistance; trading market is kely temporarily.

New York: Trade is buying; tter Stocks and Grains mar- kets; less pressure to sell.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dat- ed 24th instant (2.53 p.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Market showing resistance this level on short covering and absence of hedge selling. While prices low and supplies too abun- dant to expect much immediate advance. We think all bulges will meet a increased offerings."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 6.25+.25 |
| January | 6.37+.25 |
| March | 6.54+.25 |
| May | 6.74+.26 |
| July | 6.91+.24 |
| Middling Spot | 6.25+.25 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 6.25+.26 |
| January | 6.36+.25 |
| Middling Spot | 6.25 .24 |

NEW YOFK.

New York, Nov. 24.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known n Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6.21 |
| March | 6.41 |
| May | 6.60 |

New York, Noon Call.

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

## BOMBAY BUYING ABSORB HEDGE SELLING.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points with Bombay buying which absorbed southern Hedge selling. The market continued quiet but stea- dy and was later assisted by good response from overseas markets with fair amounts of straddle buying and trade call- ing. Improvement in sterling exchange held prices in check from a further rise. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 4.94d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Egyptian fu- tures remained quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points.

The Alexandria market was firm and closed at a rise of 27 to 25 points.

Spinners takings of American Cotton during the last week were 32,000 bales against 30,000 bales in the previous week. Last year takings in this week was 26,000 bales and in 1929 they were 38,000 bales. Total takings by English spinners from the beginning of the season to date are 338000 bales against 293,000 bales in 1930-31 and 502,000 bales in 1929-30. This shows that the textile industry is gradually im- proving, particularly due to the weakness of sterling. It remains to be seen how far the progress is maintained as this state in- volves vital factors of cheap pro- duction in the face of increased cost of living.

EFFECT OF TARIFF.

"Assuming that a tariff might stimulate some of the home ma- nufacturers to enlarge the scale of their production and lower costs, it is asked what chance there is that it will have just this effect, and not an opposite effect. The tendency for protec- tion to lead to the multiplica- tion of small firms rather than to amalgamation has shown it- self in Australia. The tendency is not altogether absent in the safeguarded British motor indus- try. The study then passes on to show that the advantages of free trade are not dependent on its being mutual, and that tariffs are unsuitable bargaining wea- pons, and unsettling to trade."—From "The Statist."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have re- ceived the following cable:—

"Less for sale, lower exchange."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the follow- ing cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Delegates repre- senting 12 cotton states passed resolution pledging them to de- crease acreage 50 per cent. next two years.

Liverpool.—New York cables chairman states farmboard hold- ings cotton 13,10,789 bales wheat 18,96,56,187 bushels, believed in- cluded future."

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| November 1931 | | 4.62+.04 |
| December 1931 | | 4.60+.03 |
| January 1932 | 4.60 | 4.60+.03 |
| February 1932 | | 4.61+.04 |
| March 1932 | 4.62 | 4.62+.04 |
| April 1932 | | 4.64+.04 |
| May 1932 | 4.67 | 4.67+.04 |
| June 1932 | | 4.69+.04 |
| July 1932 | 4.70 | 4.71+.04 |
| August 1932 | | 4.73+.04 |
| September 1932 | | 4.75+.04 |
| October 1932 | 4.77 | 4.78+.05 |
| November 1932 | | 4.80+.05 |
| Middling American Spot | | 4.94+.07 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakelaridis November | 7.03 |
| January | 7.13 |
| March | 7.30 |
| May | 7.45 |
| July | 7.60 |
| October | 7.90 |
| November | 7.90 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 7.40 |

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

| | Closing |
|---|---|
| Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) | 4.42 |
| Broach Superfine (Good Staple) | 4.54 |
| Briach Superfine (Good Staple) | 4.66 |
| Oomra Good | 4.14 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 4.24 |
| Oomra Fine | 4.39 |
| Bengal Good | 3.99 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.09 |
| Bengal Fine | 4.19 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 4.09 |
| Scinde Fine | 4.19 |
| Scinde Superfine | 4.29 |
| January | 8.21 |
| March | 6 60 |
| May | 6.60 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 24.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 86,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 6,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 7,000 |

# Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Although sterling cross rate sharply recovered, firm closing advices from New York imparted better feeling in the local mar- ket. Broach A./M. delivery open- ed at Rs. 185/12 and soon ad- vanced to Rs. 187/4 on active buying by bazar operators. Ad- vance induced long liquidation and prices were depressed to Rs. 186/8. Impressive buying soon appeared and in the absence of selling, prices rose to Rs. 188/- but heavy selling by a promi- nent operator relapsed prices to Rs. 186/4.

GUESS OF STERLING.

Some local operators with a view to make money are now-a- days getting private cables from their foreign agents about the prospects of opening of the sterling rate. Fluctuations in sterling—Dollar Cross Rates are having considerable effect on the local market. To-day's private guess of sterling cross was in favour of improvement so gree- dy merchants sold heavily and prices declined to Rs. 185/12. At this level the market awaited actual opening cables.

LIVERPOOL DUE TO OPEN UP.

On parity with overnight clos- ing quotations of American Ex- change. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 7 points, but local operators anticipated poor opening owing to prospects of improvement in sterling. To a great surprise of guess-seekers Liverpool fully responded to the firmness of New York and open- ed at a rise of 7 points.

SHORTS COVER.

Finding themselves in the wrong Box, those who had sold short in anticipation of poor Liverpool opening, were covering and prices advanced to Rs. 186/8.

STERLING CROSS OPENING.

Yesterday London Market close- ed at 3.68 dollars for a sterling and to-day it opened at 3.68½ for a sterling although New York had closed yesterday at 3.70.

Later on Sterling was weak and our market ruled firm. There was a large turnover to-day and the market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 187/4 |
| Oomra D/J. | 170/12 |
| Oomra March | 168/4 |
| Bengal D/J. | 153/4 |
| Bengal March | 152/12 |

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| November | 102.10 | +1.10 |
| February | 105.90 | +2.40 |
| May | 108.50 | +1.70 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

176 Japan T & Co. Chandur 178.
73 Japan T & Co. Ranala 173.
41 Japan T & Co. Mudkhed 174.
118 Japan T & Co. Shegaon 178.
48 Japan T Co. Harsud 177.
55 Virji Ladha Shegaon New 181.
130 Virji Ludha Nimbahera 168 1/2.
66 P. Crystal & Co. Hisar 15 on.
75 P. Crystal & Co. Wardha 185 1/2.
74 P. Crystal & Co. Yadgiri 172.
33 Finlay mill Halda 185.
50 Madhavji Dharamshi Latur 145.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 168 |
| Bengal Fine | 162 |
| Bengal F.G. | 155 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 162 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 155 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 185 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 187 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 176 |
| Arvi Fine | 178 |
| Amraoti Fine | 175 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 175 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 172 |
| Khandesh Fine | 170 |
| Muthia F.G. | 160 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. | 178 |
| Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S. | 173 |
| Parbhani F.G.G.S. | 175 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 177 |
| Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine | 170 |
| Broach Fine | 191 |
| Broach F.G. | 180 |
| Cambodia | 260 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 210 |
| Compta Good | 220 |
| Jinja | 280 |
| Busoga | 285 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year Since 1st Sept. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 98 | 3,641 |
| Central India | 13 | 16,103 |
| Barsi and Nagar | | 4,008 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 829 |
| Berar | 845 | 21,908 |
| Central Provinces | 375 | 8,439 |
| Total Oomras | 1,331 | 54,948 |
| Dholera | | 13,333 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 203 | 5,705 |
| Rajputana | 187 | 4,716 |
| Sind-Punjab | | 9,767 |
| Broach | | 6,931 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 136 | 6,080 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 110 | 5,130 |
| Coccanada | | 3 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 286 |
| Persian | | 425 |
| American | | 13,541 |
| Egyptian and African | 44 | 19990 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 55 |
| Total | 2,011 | 140,912 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year 1st Sept. to 19th Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | | 418 50,668 |
| Japan and China | | 3,478 170,865 |
| Coast Ports | | 15,679 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 33,699 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 15,644 |
| Total | | 3,896 286,705 |

# MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 25.

B.C. RATES—
T. T. 1/6 1/32.
D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Nov. Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2. Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 364.
Banks Selling T T 363.
Banks Buying T T 356.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 692.
Banks Buying D. D. 735.
JAPAN
Banks Selling T T 180 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 170.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 91 7/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 119 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 7/8.
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D.D. 70.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.69 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/2 25th inst.
Japan/London 2/8 3/4 24th inst.
London/Paris 93.50 24th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 24th inst.
London/Italy 71.25 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £ 5.11.9 23rd instant £ 5.13.5 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 5/16 23rd inst. 18 11/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 23rd inst. 18 7/8 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 23rd inst. 30 3/8 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 p.c. 23rd inst. 5 7/8 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 p.c. 23rd inst. 6 1/8 per cent 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 53/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 62-6.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92.
4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91-6
5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 93-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101.
6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 59/12.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 58/12.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/4.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92/4.
Tone of Market:—Weaker.

WHEAT FUTURE—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpol, Nov. 25.

Opening Quotations Paid.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 5s 3d |
| March | 5s 7-1/4d |
| May | 5s 9-3/4 |

Market:—Quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on Berlin | 15.49-1/2 |
| T T London on Amsterdam | 9.15 |
| T T London on Brussels | 26.52 |
| T T London on Madrid | 43.43 |
| T T London on Milan | 71.37 |
| T T London on Berne | 18.97 |
| T T London on Paris | 94.25 |
| T T London on Prague | 123.00 |
| T T London on New York (Closing) | 3.68-1/2 |

# Bombay Produce

Bombay, Nov. 25.

To-day's cable states that the U.S.A. Federal Farm Board is hold- ing 189,656,187 Bushels of wheat including futures. The feeling in the market is bullish but on ac- count of uncertain political out- look, the market is keeping quiet but steady. In sympathy with a decline of 7 points in Linseed, our Market opened at Rs. 6-6-6 and declined to Rs. 6-5-9 on long liquidation. Easier advices from Liverpool Wheat market had little effect as the Chicago market yesterday closed at a rise of 7/8 dollars. American markets are fairly steady and the Farm Board is doing its best to stabilize wheat prices. Our market opened steady at Rs. 4-6-6 and declined by 1/2 anna scattered long liquidation. There was absence of demand, but the undertone of the market is healthy.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 6 6 3 |
| Wheat May | 4 6 3 |
| Castorseed | 6 14 6 |
| Cottonseed | 2 12 0 |
| Groundnuts | 7 2 0 |
| Teelseed | 8 6 0 |
| Mowraseed | 5 4 0 |
| Myrabolams | 21 0 0 |
| Poppyseed | 11 6 0 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 93 |
| Central India | 13 |
| Berar | 845 |
| Central Provinces | 375 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 203 |
| Rajputana | 187 |
| Ccmpta-Dharwar | 136 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 110 |
| Egyptians | 44 |
| Cotton ..... | Cwts. 2,011 |
| Wheat | 1,517 |
| Linseed | 1,983 |
| Rape Rai and Mustardseeds | 539 |
| Gingellyseeds | 2,474 |
| Groundnuts | 21,986 |
| Castorseeds | 1,720 |
| Rice | 6,803 |
| Myrabollams | 689 |
| Cottonseeds | 982 |
| Grain | 2,963 |
| Joowar | 6,638 |
| Maize | 52 |
| Barley | 257 |
| Bajree | 1,079 |
| ..... | Tons. |
| Coal | 927 |

INDIAN COTTON GINNINGS.

WEET ENDING NOV. 13.

| | During Week | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | 1907 | 15850 |
| Bombay | 2250 | 9631 |
| Sind | 2593 | 7074 |
| Bengal | | 241 |
| United Provinces | 6038 | 29939 |
| Punjab | 9138 | 28418 |
| Central Provinces | 164 | 174 |
| Berar | 450 | 521 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | | 52 |
| Burma | 620 | 2098 |
| Holkar State | | |
| Hyderabad State | 101 | 1431 |
| States | 1276 | 3882 |
| Total | 24537 | 99311 |

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 24.

Cottonseed Bombay ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay ton £12:10:0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton £11:12:6 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH INDIA.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Island | 54,927 | 105,758 |
| Ahmedabad | 28,318 | 54,053 |
| Bombay Presidency | 101,547 | 195,700 |
| Madras Presidency | 19,003 | 38,593 |
| United Provinces | 21,124 | 42,349 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 10,170 | 19,481 |
| Bengal | 7,781 | 15,192 |
| Punjab and Delhi | 7,543 | 14,375 |
| Rest of British India | 2,424 | 4,635 |
| Total | 169,592 | 330,325 |

CONSUMPTION IN INDIAN STATES.

| Name of State. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hyderabad | 2,065 | 4,282 |
| Mysore | 3,706 | 7,535 |
| Baroda | 5,089 | 9,481 |
| Gwalior | 3.387 | 7,297 |
| Indore | 7,374 | 14,735 |
| Other Indian States | 6,510 | 12,090 |
| Total—Indian States | 28,131 | 55,420 |

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

197723 Bales During October.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The total consumption of Indian Cotton during the month of October amounted to 197,723 bales of which 169,592 Bales were con- sumed by mill in situated in British India and 28,131 Bales in Indian States. The consumption of Indian Cotton during October last year was 177,661 Bales. Total consumption from the 1st September to date is 385,745 Bales against 345,296 Bales for the same period last year.

This increase of about 40,000 Bales is mainly due to the imposi- tion of import duty on foreign cotton and somewhat favourable state of our mill industry.

# Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

On acccunt of sudden improve- ment in Sterling Exchange our market remained quiet with a small tunover. Later on the mar- ket improved on steadier London opening news. Silver prices fluc- tuated within a small range of annas four. The outlook is fairly favourable as the market is well liquidated.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar Gold Spot | 27 | 6 | 9 |
| Kartik dely | 27 | 6 | 6 |
| Magsar dely | 27 | 6 | 0 |
| Sovereigns | 17 | 3 | 9 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 59 | 4 | 0 |
| Kartik dely | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Magsar dely | 59 | 4 | 0 |
| Magsar Tejimandi | 3 | 8 | 0 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold Fine per oz. | £5/13/5 |
| Bank Bills 3 moths | 5-7/8 p.c. |
| Bank Bills 6 months | 6-1/8 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 6-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 6.7/8 p.c. |

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest Day to Day Loans | 5-1/4 p.c. |
| Interest 7 Days' Market Loans | 5 p.c. |

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe.
Sellers Nov/Dec. 27/
Barletta Russo.
Value Nov/Dec. 26/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Nov/Dec. 28/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi. Parcels.
Nominal Nov/Dec. 32

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/9
C. & F. Bombay.
Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.
Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/9-1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 24.

| | Last closing £ | To-day's opening |
|---|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India and A China | 13-1/4 | |
| Honkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) | 106-1/2 | |
| P and O Banking Corporation | 6 | |
| National Bank of India | | |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | 82-3/4 | |
| Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. | 71-3/4 | |
| Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. | 99-1/2 | |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. | 40 | |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | 43 | |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | 50 | |
| Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | 73 | |
| Consols 2 1/2 p.c. | 52-1/2 | |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | 96-1/2 | |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | 89-3/4 | |

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 47 |
| Yellow Metal | 38-3/4 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands | 12-3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge | 9-5/16 |
| Tin English Ingots | 138-1/4 |

LINSEED

London, Nov. 24.

Linseed Calcutta ton £11:0:0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton £9:11:3 Nov. Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton £11:10:0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 24.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 15/1-1/2 Dec. Paid.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 16/6 Jan/Apl. Paid.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 3

LONDON EXCHANGES OPENING RATES.

London, Nov. 25.

| | Last closing | To-day's opening |
|---|---|---|
| T T London on New York | 3.68-1/2 | 3.67-1/4 |
| T T London on Berlin | 15.49-1/2 | 15.46 |
| T T London on Amsterdam | 9.15 | 9.16-1/2 |
| T T London on Madrid | 43.43 | 43.25 |
| T T London on Paris | 94.25 | 93.75 |

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 471 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

# DEPRECIATED STERLING.

## A Feature Of Money Market.

### CAUSES FOR WEAKNESS AND UNEASINESS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Several reasons account for the depreciation of sterling which is a feature of the money market during the last few, days. One undoubted cause is Continental anxiety over Germany's financial position in which Britain is deeply interested. It is believed that the seasonal demand for dollars is another main reason for the weak- ness.

The third reason is afforded by the heavy payments for the goods dumped in Britain chiefly from the Continent prior to the passage of the British Anti-Dump- ing Bill, while uneasiness has also been caused by the reports of reprisal measures being adopted by the countries, likely to suffer from the provisions of the Bri- tish Bill.

## Chinese Pirate's Lair Sacked.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Hong Kong.—The British cruiser "Sterling" has taken a hand in the sacking the lair of the Chinese pirates on the Island of Namoa, used as a base by a gang who, on November 20, looted the "Hany- ang', as she was plying between Shanghai and Amoy. "Sterling" made a reconnaisance of its ob- jective on Saturday and Sunday. Later she embarked a detachment of the Chinese troops, and pro- ceeded to Namoa and landed troops, who recovered several cases of "Hanyango" Cargo, cap- tured thirty suspects, and burned several houses.

# MAHATMAJI TAKES MEDICINE.

## Prevention Against Cold.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

After seventy-two days' stay in London, Mahatma Gandhi to-day for the first time took precaution- ary measures to guard himself ag- ainst cold weather. This morn- ing, he dropped the usual morn- ing walk, out of the daily pro- gramme, but carried on other ac- tivities without break. He, how- ever, returned early from Knights- bridge to Kingsley Hall where he took a dose of Dernarjsha. He himself has prepared this medi- cine. It is a herbal preparation. It is dropped into one seer and a half of water which is allowed to boil, till it measures only a quar- ter of a seer. Asked why he took it, he replied "prevention is bet- ter than cure."

"There is no reason to be anx- ious about the Mahatma's health" declared Mira Ben who is busy at Knightsbridge packing up the ar- ticles for the return journey.

# CONSERVATIVE INDIA COMMITTEE DECISION.

## Parliamentary Debate On R. T. C.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Conservative India Com- mittee has decided to ask for a Parliamentary debate on the Round Table Conference.—Reuter Special.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| F. P. Bales. | | |
| Receipts to date 24-11-31 | 4869000 | 5774000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 24-11-31 | 86000 | 67000 |
| Exports to date 24-11-31 | 2542000 | 3058000 |
| Stock at Ports 20-11-31 | 4730000 | 4010000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 20-11-31 | 2176000 | 1713000 |
| Stock Liverpool 20-11-31 | 723000 | 791000 |
| Visible Supply 20-11-31 | 8952000 | 7814000 |
| Quantity in Sight 20-11-31 | 7735000 | 8194000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 20-11-31 | 3933000 | 3478000 |

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 25.

Demand Bills 368.50

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKE.

London, Nov. 25.

Opening Quotations

| | |
|---|---|
| November, | |
| Sellers | 6/5-1/4 |
| Buyers | 5/11 |
| December, | |
| Sellers | 6/4 |
| Buyers | 6/3-1/2 |
| January, | |
| Sellers | 6/4.3/4 |
| Buyers | 6/4-1/2 |
| February, | |
| Sellers | 6/6 |
| Buyers | 6/5-1/2 |
| March, | |
| Sellers | 6/7 |
| Buyers | 6/6-3/4 |

Market:—Easy.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1931

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## Safeguards Must Be In India's Interests.

### DR. SAPRU AGAINST POWER OF CERTIFICATION.

### And Against Enforcement Of Safeguards From Whitehall.

### READING REITERATES HIS FAITH IN RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRE

### BUT THINKS "TRANSFER OF FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCES INTO INDIA'S HANDS WOULD BE DISASTROUS."

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The debate on Finance was begun by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who urged that India's finances should be managed by the Minister completely responsible to the Legislature.

Having asked for complete transference of Finance to the Minister, Sir P. Thakurdas said that the only safeguards they would accept would be safeguards in the interest of India. The Control of Finance was fundamental because of its bearing on all activities of Government.

The Government of India's Despatch included in its reasons for safeguards the vast private capital invested in India by Britishers That was not a proper reason. There was a difference between the Government of India debts and British private capital investments.

British capital however would not be the permanent obstacle. The Government of India had argued that the sudden change alone was to be avoided. He asked where was the suddenness considering that they had been asking for control of finance for at least ten years. The manner in which the Government of India had managed currency and exchange matters had tried the patience of the Indians.

Future political reforms would be useless unless Finance was completely transferred. No Minister responsible to the Legislature would have permitted the scandalous military expenditure.

A SMALL DEBT.

India's total indebtedness was half in England and half in India. Would India therefore be so rash as to ask for any system of reform which would endanger the safety of those in India who held Government paper? The intrests of the British investor were tied up with the interests of the Indian investor.

Sir P. Thakurdas pointed out that India's debt was comparatively small and mostly productive. There was therefore no reason for special caution regarding India's solvency. It was generally agreed that political influence should be eliminated from the matters of exchange and currency. He suggested that the political influence that had to be eliminated in India was that of the Secretary of State.

**They all favoured the Reserve Bank, but it must be started by the Indan Legislature, and it must be free from the political influence of the Government of India. He wished fully to heed Lord Sankey's warning regarding Currency and Exchange but he felt himself free to say that the Gold Standard in India was abandoned only as soon as it ..suited England's convenience.**

There was a strong feeling in India on that subject. Dealing with the suggestion that Finance should be controlled till the Reserve Bank was established he said that the date for that was becoming increasingly indefinite, and pending its establishment, Currency and Exchange should be handed over to the Indian Legislature, especially in view of the record of the India Office.

NO TYING DOWN.

Sir P. Thakurdas objected to the suggestion that Reserve Bank should be tied down to work on the lines approved by the Bank of England, opining that India should be free to take advice and guidance of any institution she liked—though he personally had no doubt that in those circumstances they would always go to England and the Bank of England.

Dr. Sapru devoted his speech to the constitutional and legal position, and said that section Twenty of the Government of India Act gave ample safeguards against the suggestion that a new and inexperienced Legislature might play with public money and use it to other than legitimate purposes. Unless Gandhiji's suggestions were accepted that debts should be investigated, and certain debts wiped out, the present statute provided amplest safeguards for certain kind of securities, including debts of the East India Company and debts and liabilities lawfully contracted on behalf of the Government. Under the existing Act, Parliament's control was complete and absolute, and when they were told that Finance might for certain period be under the control of the Secretary of State the implication was that ultimate control should vest in Parliament, and so long as that was so, responsible Government would be a maimed and paralysed sort of Government. Sir T. Sapru declared himself an unqualified opponent of any power of certification, even with regard to army and political subjects. He would make specific charges on the revenue of India for the Army on the political side.

FINANCE COUNCIL.

Dr. Sapru said that he had discussed the establishment of a Finance Council with Mr. Benthall and other European delegates. A large measure of agreement had been reached that such a Council, established for the transition period, would advise the Finance Minister with regard to Currency and Exchange. He would lay down, by Statute, qualifications of the members of the Council whose appointments should be independent of political considerations relating either to India or England, and they should be made solely in the interests of sound finance. The Governor-General should be the appointing authority exercising power of consultation with the Minister. Members would hold the office either for 3 years or five years. If the Finance Minister refused to accept the advice of the Finance Council he would be obliged to submit to the Legislature the Council's opinion and the Council would represent its views to the legislature through the proper agent. If the Legislature refused to accept the Council's opinion the Governor-General would act in an ordinary constitutional manner as with Dominions. This would afford the amplest guarantee for a safe and sound administration of currency and exchange during transition. There was a further power of dissolving the Legislature which Sapru hoped would only be used in extreme cases.

POWER OF ENFORCING SAFEGUARDS.

He added that Indian opinion would never accept that the power of enforcing safeguards should be vested in Whitehall, and as regards future loans suggested creation of Public Loans Board.

SHADOW, NOT SUBSTANCE, OF SWARAJ.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence prefaced his remarks by saying that he and his Labour Party colleagues hoped that the deliberation would result in a measure of central responsibility and not, as Dr. Sapru had said he feared, merely in the form of provincial self-Government. He continued that it was the control of purse that gave the House of Commons its predominant position. He therefore sympathised with the argument that India would possess the shadow and not the substance of self-Government unless she controlled Finance. At the same time the financial structure of India had been built up on the faith of British Ministers who therefore were in a position of trust which they would be unable to relinquish except in certain conditions. He felt sure that arrangements could be made satisfying Indian honour and retaining confidence of the investing public.

*SIR P. THAKURDAS.*

Lord Reading, who presided, as Lord Sankey was attending the sitting of the House of Lords, reminded the Committee that India's finances could never be free from some dependence like all other national finance. Consequently, in the present world situation it was extremely difficult to discuss what should be done in the immediate future. The Dominant consideration was that India's credit should be maintained at the highest possible. It must not be supposed that any provision which might be proposed in order to maintain the confidence of the investing public was necessarily against the interests of India. The latter were consistent with interests of investor.

READING FOR RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRE.

Referring to Dr. Sapru's remark that there was a sense of unreality in the discussion "if all that is in store for us is Provincial autonomy", Lord Reading said that he maintained quite rigidly the view that he had expressed before that whilst favouring provincial autonomy he also favoured responsibility at the centre of the Federal Government and nothing had happened causing him to change those views. In his opinion, they were part and parcel of the main principles on which they were at present engaged.

Continuing Lord Reading said that the transfer of exchange and currency to the Reserve Bank would not mean that the Reserve Bank would fix the ratio. That would be fixed by the Legislature and the object of entrusting currency and exchange to the Reserve Bank was to preserve through a non-political, expert body their stability, and thus maintain and enhance India's credit. He thought that the Finance Council might be useful, but not essential. He stressed the need of preserving credit against an unduly high rate for internal loans. He said he would be satisfied if the Assent of the Governor-General were required for internal loans. He favoured retention of power of certification in any case at present as the legislature might refuse to vote taxes add said that unless the Governor-General possessed the power, it would be impossible for him to implement his obligations with regard to Army and External Relations.

"DISASTROUS."

Lord Reading stressed the interdependence of Indo-British financial relations, and said nothing since the last session of Conference had changed his opinion with regard to the safeguards required in arranging the new constitutional position with regard to India's finances. He agreed that it was undesirable to try to be too precise during the present conditions of world finance. and added: "We should do everything possible to strive to reach an agreement, but I cannot help making this observation with the full sense of responsibility—that if the Government stated at present that full responsibility for finances of India is to be transferred from the present situation and the present control into the hands of India, and responsible Government is to be set up there, I would hesitate much in prophesying what would be the effect upon the financial position of India, but I would not hesitate to say that it would be disastrous It is not because of the fear of anything in India. It is because the situation is so bound up with ours."

Lord Reading drew attention to large sums to be raised in sterling, and said that if anything was done which frightened the people of this country the result would be disastrous to the finances of India. He reminded the Committee he was not speaking as a member of Government, but he was giving his own views based on considerations in the best interests of India with a desire to reach conclusion agreeable to India and to Britain, but which would maintain confidence of investors, and above all, consequently remain the unimpaired financial credit and stability of India.

F. S. SUB-COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

**The Federal Structure Sub-Committee adjourned till to-morrow when Finance debate will continue.—Reuter's R. T. C. Service.**

## "Swaraj Bhawan" Presented To People of India

### JAWAHARLAL EXECUTES DEED OF TRUST

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-day executed the Deed of Trust of "Swaraj Bhawan" formerly known as "Anand Bhawan" for the general benefit of the people of India as represented by the Indian National Congress.

The Deed among other things recites that Pandit Jawaharlal is desirous of carrying out his father's wishes and transferring the property to the Trustees for the benefit of the Indian people, the advancement of the knowledge, health and social and economic well-being of all classes.

TRUSTEES.

The Trustees appointed under the deed are Dr. M. A. Ansari, Delhi, Mrs. Perinbai Captain Bombay, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Wardha, (C. P.), Dr. B. C. Roy, Calcutta and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. —A. P.

## AGRARIAN SITUATION IN ANDHRA

### Emergency Session Of Provincial Conference

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee wires that as the Working Committee has decided to hold a special session of the Provincial Congress Committee at Bezwada early to consider the situation created by Government resettlement policy in Kistna and Godaveri Districts, the meeting arranged to be held at Anantapur has been postponed sine die. —A. P.

### R.T.C. PLENARY SESSION.

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

It is anticipated that the final plenary session of the India Round Table Conference will begin at the end of the present week and continue daily until the work is completed.

The reports on army and external affairs, two of the reserved subjects which have been under discussion during the past week, will be available for discussion at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to-morrow.

The report on commercial discrimination is in preparation.—B.O.W.

## Sapru's Plea For Finance Council

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

During to-day's debate on finance, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru suggested that they might make provision in the Statute for the establishment of a Financial Council for the period of transition to advise the Finance Minister with regard to currency and exchange. The Governor-General should be given power to reserve Bills and the power of disallowance might be vested in the Crown. These powers vested in the Governor-General would afford the amplest gurantee for the safe and sound administration of currency and exchange during the period of transition.—B. O. W.

## LEAVING NO ROOM FOR MISUNDERSTANDING

### Muslim Round Tablers Review

LONDON, Nov. 25.

To place on record "Beyond any possibility of misunderstanding" the Muslim attitude regarding further Reforms until the communal problem is satisfactorily solved, was one of the subjects debated at a meeting of the Muslim delegation, to-night, which reviewed at length the R. T. Conference position. The final decision on the above-mentioned point has not, however, been yet reached.—Reuter.

## SETTLE WITH REVOLUTIONARIES.

### Sen Gupta Addresses M. P's.

### TRUTH ABOUT CHITTAGONG AND HIJLI.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The re-constituted Commonwealth of India League's Parliamentary Committee met this afternoon in the House of Commons, when twelve Labourites, two Irish Nationalist and two Liberals were present to elect Mr. George Hicks as Chairman, Mr. D. R. Grenfel as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. T. R. Williams, the Miners' M.P. as secretary, all being members of the Labour Party executive.

The Committee adopted a programme of work in the House of Commons in support of Indian freedom.

It also adopted a resolution informing the Premier of the Committee's grave concern at the breaking up of pledges given to India and shelving the question of Central Responsibility.

SEN-GUPTA'S RETORT.

Subsequently Mr. Sen-Gupta addressed the Committee and other members of the House of Commons, among whom were twenty Tories, who recently made a long sojourn in India.

**Mr. Sen-Gupta related the Chitagong and Hijli events. In answer to a question, he said that the Government must settle the Indian issue not only with the Congress but also with the revolutionaries.**

**Answering a question whether the Government treat with murderers, Mr. Sen-Gupta retorted: "Have you not treated with Irish murderers?"**

He added that the great revolutionary wave would not have arisen if Lord Irwin and his Cabinet had seen their way to accept the Congress advice to pardon Bhagat Singh and his comrades.

STANDS CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Sen Gupta emphatically denied that he had ever condoned murders. He was subjected to severe cross-examination on the reports concerning the destruction of houses and the lashing of school-boys to which he gave satisfactory replies.

In thanking the ex-Mayor of Calcutta, a Tory member expressed his appreciation of the tone of his speech, though he disagreed with his contention that the solution of the Indian problem was for the British people to hand over control to the Indian people.

## WANTED A WORKERS' CHARTER.

### Indian Delegates Address T. U. C.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Members of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress have received with great disappointment the report that Mahatma Gandhi may not be able to address them to-morrow noon, on account of the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee.

They looked forward with eagerness to listen to Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards Indian labour. They will now have to be content with listening to Mr. Joshi, Mr. Shiva Rao and Mr. Giri who will urge on their British comrades the necessity of having the Whitley report implemented and of the inclusion of the fundamental rights of the Indian working classes in the new constitution, with the grant of adult suffrage and with Labour as a federal subject.

(Continued from Column 7.)

ment despise the Hindu religion on the misunderstanding that it was that religion that placed them under adverse circumstances.

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and some others also spoke in supporting the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman in his concluding speech emphasised the fact that along with the political freedom and extension of franchise, the untouchability and caste distinctions would cease to exist as obstacles in the way of progress of the Hindu society.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

## Bombay Supports Kerala Satyagraha.

### MR. MUNSHI ON NEED OF TEMPLE BOYCOTT.

A largely attended public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj was held on Sunday the 22nd instant at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Chowpatty, to support the Temple Entry Satyagraha that has been launched at Guruvayoor in Kerala. Mr. K. Natarajan, presided.

The President in his opening speech explained the different social disabilities among the Hindus and traced the development of the social reform work in India. One of the first steps taken up by the pioneers of social reform in India was towards the upliftment of the women. He pointed out how the existence of untouchability was a slur on the Hindu community and how it could be eradicated by progressive work. He also explained how the orthodox Hindu opinion on the question of untouchability had progressed during the past years, as a result of which, the Hindus as a community had intellectually accepted the necessity of removing untouchability from the Hindu society as early as possible. The orthodox Hindu religion and Hindu philosophy did not sanction the idea of untouchability; and the socalled disabilities of the lower classes were only certain incrustations formed during the evolution of the Hindu society. There was not at present a single responsible Hindu who did not share these views, and who would not translate progressively in action what had been accepted intellectually.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

As regards Temple Entry, the Chairman was very clear on the point. He stated that the temple was a place of worship and as such those who had full faith in religion and worship in temples only could claim the right of entry into the temples, and others who were not believers in temples were not justified in seeking entry into them for purposes for which they were not directly concerned. As a result of his long experience in the field of social reform the chairman was able to say that the Hindu society was rapidly progressing and that the disabilities we noticed to-day would disappear in the course of a few years. Before concluding he expressed his satisfaction on the attempt on the part of the Keralites in organising the Satyagraha and wished the movement all success.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT.

Mr. M. Karuven, the President of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj expresses its whole hearted support to the movement started at Guruvayoor in Kerala for the upliftment of the so-called depressed classes and also for establishing their right of worship in all the temples and wish the movement success. This meeting earnestly trusts that the movement wil be carried on strictly peaceful and non-violent lines so as to win the sympathy and support of the orthodox among the Hindus. It also appeals to the caste Hindus in the interest of the solidarity and harmonious development of the great Hindu community and in accordance with the highest precepts of their religion, to admit their brothren of the antyaja caste to all social and religious amenities on equal terms with the rest of the community."

In moving the resolution Mr. Karuven pointed out how a vast majority of people in Kerala were treated as outcastes from the temples and how their touch of public wells became pollution to the orthodox. It was really deplorable to note that a man born socially low would be chased like a dog if he happened to approach the precincts of the orthodox temple. Mr. Karuven declared that so long as the ruling power in the land took up an attitude of neutrality and so long as the franchise was based on property, there could not be any hope of redressing these evils by so-called constitutional means. In conclusion he made a fervent appeal on behalf of the Kerala residents of Bombay, to adopt the resolution unanimously and authorise the President to communicate the same to the leaders of the movement at Guruvayoor.

CONSPIRACY OF CASTE HINDUS

Mr. C. K. Subramaniam, seconded the resolution in an impressive speech. The speaker said that in no other part of the country was this curse of untouchability so very virulent as it was in Kerala. In Kerala they had not only the question of untouchability, but they also had the dire evils of unapproachability and unseeability The plight of the Cherumas, Pulayas and Nayadies who formed the lowest strata of the Hindu society in Kerala, was indeed very pitiable. These classes had not the elementary rights of human beings, and if this problem was solved in Kerala it would be comparatively easier to solve it in other parts of the country. Mr. Subramaniam expressed the opinion that the complex nature of th structure of the Hindu society in Kerala looked like a conspiracy of the caste Hindus to keep the depressed classes in perpetual subjection. The speaker strongly criticised the attitude of those caste Hindus who were hostile to the temple entry movement and declared that the youths of the community were determined not to tolerate this stigma any longer.

INTELLECTUAL SYMPATHY WON'T DO.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, supporting the resolution observed that the question of the removal of untouchability and the need of a Satyagraha movement for temple entry in Kerala stood on a different footing from that conducted at Nasik. In his opinion the Nasik Satyagraha was a political move while that in Kerala was a real social grievance. In Kerala there was not merely the stigma of untouchability. It was worse. It was a question of unapproachability and unseeability. The very fact that the local District Congress Committee had sanctioned it, was a guarantee that it was a crying social evil which could not wait till Swaraj came. It was true that the Hindu society had long since agreed intellectually to remove untouchability since a great leader of Hindu orthodoxy Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, agreed to it. But intellectual sympathy alone was not enough.

BOYCOTT TEMPLES.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in an effective speech stated that he associated himself with the resolution. He stated that untouchability was a sin and a crime and that unless it was removed, India would not be entitled to call herself a civilised country. As regards the temple entry Satyagraha, he stated that it was the duty of the high class Hindus to start the Satyagraha and not that of the depressed classes and untouchables. He also stated that a movement should be set on foot for boycotting all temples which the orthodox considered as being reserved for high class Hindus. He was further of opinion that the temple entry Satyagraha should not be lightly undertaken but should be undertaken only by the Congress Committee of the provinces who would guarantee an atmosphere of non-violence and which could have the power to call it off in case the Civil Disobedience movement was started. A nation had to concentrate its energy on the larger question of achieving freedom for the country, and if Satyagraha on the national issue were to be started again, they should see to it that the strength of the nation was not dissipated in internecine bitterness.

DON'T DESPISE RELIGION.

Mr. B. G. Kher further supported the resolution in an able speech. He shared the opinion of the Chairman that untouchability was not a part of the Hindu religion or Hindu philosophy, and opined that the high class Hindus of the present day did not at all harbour in them any idea of maintaining this evil in their society. Every responsible Hindu was trying his best to solve the problem. As regards the situation in Kerala he deplored that the land that produced the greatest philosophers and best religious teachers should suffer most from the evil of untouchability and unapproachability. They should not, for a mo-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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